

ONLY 1 WEEK

Left for you to select your Xmas presents for friends abroad in order to reach their destination before Xmas Day. Had you thought of it? Let us suggest.

NUGGET JEWELRY

To those friends it is an oddity, and is sure to be very much appreciated, because they know it is genuine. Then again it is very characteristic of B. C. We have nuggets made up in very pretty designs in such useful articles as Brooches, Pins, Chains, Bracelets, Necklets, Cuff Links, &c.

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47-49 Government Street.

SCHWEPPE'S

Sarsaparilla and Dry Ginger Ale

5 dozen bottles in case, obtainable at

HUDSON'S BAY STORES.

FINEST MANITOBA CREAMERY

BUTTER

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. 25c. FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

ONE POUND BLOCKS.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.,

CASH GROCERS

Our Store Will Be Closed

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, FOR STOCK TAKING.

Look out for bargains in Wall Papers next week.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LIMITED, 78 FORT STREET.

PHONE 400.

FIGHTING DISEASES.

The Precautions Taken by the New York Health Officials.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 29.—In order that the danger of infection from the hoof and mouth disease, now reported to be prevalent among the cattle in Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, may not spread in this city, Dr. Lederer, president of the department of health, is taking precautions. However, most of the meat used here comes from the western stock yards, and the milk from New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Veterinary inspectors have been stationed in New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties. They have orders to use the strictest measures to keep out any cattle which may show any sign of the disease.

According to the bacteriologists of the city health department, the disease is new in this country, but is well known in Europe, especially in Belgium. The mortality rate is not high, but it is extremely contagious. It is due largely to the heat from organic matter, and it attacks the hind hoofs first, where the animals stand in their stalls. The disease is transmitted to the mouth when the animals lick their feet, and is thus called the hoof and mouth disease. The germs of the poison enter the blood through the stomach much the same as diphtheria, the temperature is elevated and fever sets in. This, of course, affects the milk of the cow, and will naturally injure those who drink it. A Dutch cow brought pleuro-pneumonia into this country in 1901. It was called the cow distemper, and the government lost from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 worth of cattle in a year, but finally

APPLES

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SYLVESTER FEED CO.,
City Market.

stamped it out. Destruction of the infected animals is said to be the only way to check it.

Change of Market.
Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The order of the secretary of agriculture forbidding the export of live stock from New England ports has had the effect of forcing some of the export buyers at the local stock yards out of the market for the present. The bureau of animal industry has notified exporters to discontinue shipment of live stock to New England, and the destination of animals en route has been changed to New York and Philadelphia whenever possible. About 2,000 head of cattle and sheep arriving here yesterday and today en route to Boston, have been stopped and placed on the local market or shipped direct to New York and Philadelphia. The shipments from Canada have also increased, and the large supply of stock thrown on the local market has caused a slight decline in prices. It is believed that this will be only temporary as all the stock can be handled through the other ports.

CANNOT STOP CONTESTS.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 29.—Judge Sterling B. Toney, from the Circuit Court of Appeals, handed down a decision this morning holding that glove contests in Kentucky cannot be enjoined.

PUNISHING THE REBEL TRIBESMEN

TWENTY-FIVE KILLED AND MANY CAPTURED

British Expedition Destroyed Fifty-Nine Towers and Three Villages—Six Hundred Guns Taken.

(Associated Press.)
Peshawar, British India, Nov. 29.—Twenty-five Waziris killed, 202 taken prisoners, two wounded, 59 towers and three villages destroyed, and 6,000 head of cattle and 980 guns captured, is the result of the British expedition recently sent against the rebellious tribesmen.

The effect of this punishment upon the offending tribesmen is said to have been salutary.

A dispatch from Simla, dated November 19th, reported that Col. Tonnachy, commanding the fourth column of the British expedition engaged in putting down the uprising of the Waziri tribesmen on the Afghan frontier, found a strong tower at Gumatti, held by six outlaws, who refused to surrender. The shells from the British guns made little impression on the fort till evening, when the tower was stormed, and all of its defenders were killed. The British losses were comparatively heavy. Colonel Tonnachy was mortally wounded and has since died. Capt. White, of the Third Sikhs, was killed while leading the storming party, and Captains Davies and Houston and Lieut. Alry and eight of the native troops were wounded. The tower was razed. Gen. Egerton arrived at Shiva on November 18th and captured the headman and several of the villagers. Col. McEneaney, commanding the first column, signalled from Spinwan on Monday that he had surprised and captured the village and had taken 250 prisoners. Some war munitions also fell into the hands of the first column.

WORKMEN'S TOUR.

Have Been Travelling Six Weeks Studying Industrial Conditions in Canada and States.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 29.—Admiral Mosely, the retired English merchant, who, with a number of workmen, has made a six weeks' tour of this country to study industrial conditions here and in Canada, says:

"Our trip on the whole was eminently satisfactory. We were all impressed with the thoroughness and togetherness of everything we saw. Another thing that impressed us was the courtesy and frankness of American employers, and the pains they were willing to take to explain the methods in use at their respective factories and works."

All the delegates will report their impressions to the unions of their respective bodies on their return to England.

Tenence Flynn, of the Tailors' Union, said: "Counting the extra outlay in rent and clothes, for food, all else is cheaper. The American workman is 25 per cent. better off than the workman in England. On the whole he is far better cared for in respect of good sanitation, than we are, and on the whole he lives as long or longer in harness than the English workman. This too old at fifty principle does not hold among the workmen, wherever else it shall be found. We speak from observation. Here pauperism or penury in old age is almost unknown. The records of the English workhouse speak for themselves."

RAILWAY PASSES.

President of Lines in Trunk Territory Will Discuss Question Next Month.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 29.—The anti-pass agreement, which was adopted by the railroads in trunk line territory last year, is again up for discussion by the presidents. It is to be determined whether or not the agreement is to be continued another year, and the meeting at which the final vote is to be taken will be held on December 15th. Considerable opposition to the continuation of the agreement is said to have developed.

JEALOUSY OR INSANITY.

Man Shot His Wife and Daughter and Then Committed Suicide.

Sneedville, Tenn., Nov. 27.—In Hancock county, in the mountains of upper East Tennessee, Richard Green probably fatally shot his wife and daughter and then shot and killed himself. The discharge of the gun ignited his clothing and when found his apparel was burned from his body. It is supposed jealousy or insanity was the cause of the deed. Green, it is said, did the first killing in the Jones-Green feud ten or twelve years ago.

SCHREINER ELECTED.

Returned to House of Assembly For Coleridge, Cape Colony.

(Associated Press.)
Capetown, Nov. 29.—Cronwright Schreiner, husband of Olive Schreiner, the candidate of the Afrikaner Bond, has been elected member of the House of Assembly for Coleridge, Cape Colony.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

Socialist Paper Says He Has Placed Judges in an Awkward Position.

(Associated Press.)
Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Socialist Vorwarts to-day, commenting on Emperor William's speech at Essen on Wednesday, the day of the funeral of Herr Krupp, says:

"While prosecution is still pending against us and the truth is not yet judicially ascertained, the Emperor anticipates the court's findings by pronouncing our guilt out of hand. Is it allowed that the crown at the initiatory stage of a pending case can utter a verdict and thereby place the judges in the painful dilemma of either contradicting His Majesty or subjecting themselves to the suspicion that their judgment was influenced by him? Justice stands above everybody, even above the Emperor, and the freedom of the courts is the life and nerve of every state."

The paper adds: "The monarchy is constitutionally irresponsible. An adequate answer to the Emperor's speech is prevented through the law of Majesty's prerogative."

The Vorwarts, in two columns, reaffirms in moderate language the truth of its original charges against the late Herr Krupp, and alleges that the evidence above the testimony of persons quite above party passion, personal interest or political hate.

ANOTHER BRIBERY CASE.

An Ex-State Senator Held For Trial Charged With Attempting to Corrupt a Juror.

(Associated Press.)
Lansing, Mich., Nov. 29.—Ex-State Senator John Holbrook has been held for trial on a charge of attempting to corrupt a juror, in the case of Col. Eli R. Sutton, who two years ago was acquitted of the charge of complicity in the military board scandal through which the state was robbed of nearly \$50,000 worth of military clothing and supplies by means of a fake sale and a repurchase of the goods. Sutton is now a fugitive from justice in Mexico City, having fled the state when a warrant was recently issued charging him with perjury. Holbrook is alleged to have suggested to Arthur Phillips, who was called as a juror, that it would be worth \$200 to him to sit on the jury and vote for Sutton's acquittal.

NEARING THE END.

Union Telephone Operators at Vancouver Will Probably Resume Work on Monday.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Vancouver, Nov. 29.—The telephone operators at the city of Vancouver will probably be in operation again on Monday morning. Conferences were held last night and to-day between the business men and the parties concerned, which will probably result in the union operators returning to work under the control of a committee of business men, not for the company, the latter taking no part until all questions are permanently settled.

MRS. JOHN DILLON

Summoned to Chicago, Where Her Husband Is Lying Ill.

(Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 29.—Among the passengers on the Cunard steamer Umbria from Liverpool to-day is Mrs. John Dillon, wife of John Dillon, the Irish leader.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Found Dead in Hotel Room—Gas Turned On.

Minneapolis, Nov. 27.—Two men supposed to be E. W. Pollock and Marion Pierson, of Bridgeport, Ind., were found dead in their room at the Arlington hotel to-day. They came to the hotel at 2 o'clock and retired immediately. The gas was caused by escaping gas, and the gas was escaping when the men were discovered.

SEVERAL MEN DEAD.

Eleven Are Known to Have Been Killed and Fifteen Injured by Boiler Explosion.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Nov. 29.—A number of men were killed and 15 seriously injured to-day by the explosion of a boiler in the electric plant of Swift & Co.'s packing establishment at the stock yards.

At one o'clock it was reported that fourteen were dead, but this rumor could not be verified. Two of the injured men, who were removed to Mercy hospital, are said to have since died. The damage to the plant is estimated at \$15,000.

Up to 2 p. m., three more bodies, all unidentified, had been taken from the ruins, making the total number of victims eleven.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Another Application for Incorporation of Company to Build Road.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Nov. 29.—Application will be made next sitting to incorporate the "Coast Yukon Railway Company," to construct and operate a railway from a point on or near Klondike inlet, Douglas Channel, B. C., thence to Atlin Lake, then to the Yukon river, thence to the international boundary between Alaska and the Yukon territory, via Dawson City.

IMPORTATIONS PROHIBITED.

No Cattle Allowed to Enter Canada From New England States.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Nov. 29.—An order has been passed preventing the importation of cattle from New England states, on account of foot and mouth disease there.

SEIZURE OF UNITED STATES SEALERS

THE ARBITRATOR HAS GIVEN HIS DECISION

Russia Must Pay Damages—Question of Jurisdiction—The Claims of Victorians.

(Associated Press.)
The Hague, Nov. 29.—Professor Asser, the Dutch jurist who has been arbitrating the claims of American sealers for the seizure of their vessels by the Russian government about ten years ago, has delivered his award in favor of the United States.

He appraises the damage in the case of the American schooner C. H. White at \$32,444, in the case of the James Hamilton Lewis at \$28,588, the Kate and Anna at \$1,488, and the Cape Horn Pigeon at \$38,750.

Professor Asser delivered his judgment in the arbitration court in the presence of the representatives of the United States and of Russia and others, including the foreign minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Van Lynden. In giving his reasons for the award, Professor Asser held that the schooner C. H. White was seized outside Russian territorial waters, and that the Russian contention that a warship of one nation was privileged to pursue beyond the limits of another nation's territorial sea a ship of another nation guilty of illegal action within these waters was untenable. The arbitrator declared that the jurisdiction of the state could not extend beyond its territorial waters, except by special treaty. The seizure and confiscation of the C. H. White and the imprisonment of her crew was therefore illegal, and Russia committed to pay the C. H. White \$32,444, with interest at 6 per cent.

The dispute was the subject of protracted negotiations, resulting in an agreement in 1900 between Count Lamoriniere, acting minister of foreign affairs for Russia, and Herbert H. D. Peires, United States charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, designating Prof. Asser, member of the Council of State at the Netherlands, as arbitrator. Professor Asser, at the Hague, where the case was heard, decided on June 30th, 1902, that the average annual catch should form the basis on which damages should be awarded, which was the contention advanced by Mr. Peires, who was the advocate for the United States government. The decision carried with it the opinion of the court that Russia must pay damages, and only left for further argument the sum due in each case.

Victoria Claims Unsettled.

The above, while it does not directly affect local sealers, will for all be taken as good news, indicating that the claims of the sealers are fair and deserving of settlement. None of the vessels mentioned above sailed from this port, but there were a number of Canadian vessels which were seized at the same time, which have left claims against the Russian government still unpaid. Only two of the British schooners taken prisoner in 1902 received any compensation, these being the Willie MacGowan and the Ariel. The former was awarded a little over \$21,000. The Carmelite was a third schooner which was taken the same year. She belonged to Captain Charles Hackett & Company, of this city, and was seized 25 miles east of Copper Island. She was overhauled by a Russian cruiser on the 25th of August, and had 630 skins on board at the time. The Ariel, the former was awarded a little over \$21,000. The Carmelite was a third schooner which was taken the same year. She belonged to Captain Charles Hackett & Company, of this city, and was seized 25 miles east of Copper Island. She was overhauled by a Russian cruiser on the 25th of August, and had 630 skins on board at the time.

For these indignities and severe losses which the sealers represented the owners of the schooners at once sought redress. The cases were taken up by Collector Milne and exhaustively gone into. Months of painstaking work were spent by that official in preparing the statement of the claims. They were forwarded to Ottawa and in turn sent on to London and thence to St. Petersburg. All applied for damages aggregating in some cases from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. The claims of the Willie MacGowan and Ariel, as stated, were settled, the money after some years of delay having been sent on to Collector Milne for distribution, but beyond this nothing has ever been heard. Two years ago Mr. Milne was advised of the death of the arbitrator appointed to report on the claims, and it is supposed that some delay was occasioned in consequence.

The American claims now settled, however, give reasonable assurance that something will be done by the Russian government in compensating local sealers for the unwarranted arrest and confiscation of their vessels. The Americans pressed their claims with the utmost vigor. These were claims identical with those of the Canadians. The schooners mentioned above were from the Sound and San Francisco.

SEIZURE OF UNITED STATES SEALERS

KRUGER'S REQUEST.

Has Written to Mr. Chamberlain Asking to Be Allowed to Return to Africa.

(Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 29.—Gen. Schalk Burger and Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, the former Boer delegates, sailed to-day for South Africa. The general is the bearer of a letter from Mr. Kruger to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, asking that Mr. Kruger be allowed to return to South Africa.

Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans had been refused permits to proceed to the Transvaal colony, but they hope the prohibition will be rescinded after their arrival in Cape Colony.

RUMORED STRIKE

Of the Victoria Telephone Linemen in Sympathy With Strikers in Vancouver.

It was reported this afternoon that the local telephone linemen belonging to union No. 230 had gone out on strike in sympathy with the telephone workers of Vancouver (Union 213). Upon hearing the report a Times representative inquired of local officials of the company if such was the case, but Manager McVicking replied that at the time he wasn't certain.

The strike in the Terminal City was started on Tuesday last. The linemen demand the same wages that are paid in Seattle, namely, \$3.25 a day for eight hours. The operators also ask for an increase in pay. According to a message from Vancouver the system, which has been idle, will probably be in operation by Monday.

THE OAK BAY HOTEL IS BEING PROMOTED

It Will Be Specially Planned to Meet the Needs of the Tourist Trade.

There is a proposition on hand for the building of an hotel at Oak Bay, and the project is now in shape to put before the public. If the hotel is to be completed for next summer's tourist trade it is essential that the project be pushed forward at once, as no time is to be wasted.

The proposal is to erect a hotel with about 100 rooms. It is proposed to make a joint stock company, capitalized at \$50,000, divided into \$1 shares. This stock is divided into two classes, ordinary and preferred. In each class it is proposed to have 25,000 shares. The preferred seven per cent. stock is reserved for the general public. The ordinary stock, a considerable amount of which has already been subscribed will be taken by those parties who may feel sufficient interest in the scheme to put money in it to help it along. While the latter do not expect to derive the direct profits of the undertaking they yet will share indirectly in the business and in the general advantage which might accrue to the city. The Street Railway Company, which would indirectly profit in this matter, it is said, will favor the scheme to the extent of taking their stock in this class.

The promoters feel that with the increasing interest which is being attracted to this city as a tourist centre that it is necessary to have a good seaside hotel. Such they propose to provide at Oak Bay. In addition to hotel accommodations for guests, it is proposed to have bathing and boating facilities, and all the other necessities of a first class seaside resort.

The tramway service has not been neglected in the scheme, and it is provided that a fifteen minute schedule shall be given to connect with the city. If the project is taken up by the citizens generally the promoters expect to begin at once, and to have an hotel furnished for the opening of the summer tourist travel.

WRECKED ON THE BEACH.

Schooner Gille Carried Ashore and Is Full of Water—The Captain Injured.

In trying to make the entrance to Sooke harbor in the darkness on Tuesday night the little schooner Gille, Capt. Jensen, was washed up on the beach where she now lies with her keel gone and her hold full of water.

The schooner was all day Tuesday waiting for a tide to take her to port. By 10 p. m. the tide was running in, but the darkness was intense, and there being a strong backward eddy at the narrowest part of the channel, the little craft was caught and carried up on the beach outside the Spit. Here she lay pending in the surf until morning, when Capt. Jensen got some assistance and towed her into a safe place inside the bay.

Capt. Jensen was washed overboard and badly bruised, but managed to reach a dry place on the Spit, where he was obliged to spend the night exposed to the cold.

The Gille is a small wooden schooner of not more than ten or fifteen tons registered. She is run single handed by Capt. Jensen, a Swede, who owns her. She was carrying a full cargo consisting of flour, feed, sugar, lumber, etc., most of which has been damaged by water.

HON. MR. MURPHY RESIGNS POSITION

PLACES RESIGNATION IN HANDS OF PREMIER

West Yale Is Now Vacant—Hon. Mr. M'Innis Probably Takes His Place.

The greatest surprise of the present political situation was given the publicists of the capital last night, when Hon. Denis Murphy, the cabinet minister of two or three days, returned to Victoria, and lodged his resignation with Premier Prior. Not knowing of the altered attitude of the member for West Yale, many of his friends crowded about to learn of the progress of the campaign, and his announcement that his presence in Victoria was for the purpose of placing his portfolio at the disposal of the Premier was received with incredulity.

"What are you trying to give us, Denis?" said a well known railway man who has been in the city ever since the cabinet crisis took place, when the provincial secretary intimated his intention of resigning.

The provincial secretary solemnly assured his friend that he was most serious, and by this time the group had been joined by two newspaper men, who laughed incredulously when told the object of Mr. Murphy's mission. Later in the evening Messrs. Prior, Wells and McInnis joined Mr. Murphy, and spent some time together. Mr. Murphy in announcing to the Premier his decision advanced no reasons excepting personal and private ones for his step. He was seen by few last night, and went on by last night's boat to the Mainland to visit a friend in the hospital at Vancouver.

Asked regarding his resignation, he said: "I have resigned for personal reasons and I'm going back to Ashcroft now to attend to my law practice. I'm going to leave politics alone, and I'm out of politics for good. It would not be fair to the government for me to discuss the question further. I have no idea who my successor will be, either in the cabinet or in representing West Yale."

The reporter suggested that his resignation, unaccompanied by any explanation, caused a general idea to prevail that it was caused by "cold feet." I'm quite aware of that inference, being drawn, but it's not true and I can't help what people think," replied Mr. Murphy. "It wasn't because the fear of election made me quit, not that at all. In Ashcroft I had an overwhelming majority, secured thirty or forty pledges there immediately upon my arrival, and having no other places cannot say what they felt. Mr. Semlin promised not to run against me, but he may now take the field."

This morning Mr. Murphy's former colleagues can give no reason for his act, and the unsatisfactory one which was advanced when he placed his resignation (which has been accepted) in the Premier's hands. His altered position is ascribed to an attack of trouble which is vulgarly known as "funk," and from the baneful effects of which even politicians and cabinet ministers are not exempt.

R. F. Green, the tireless whip of the opposition, came over from the Mainland last night on the narrow boat, and Mr. Murphy, and he is jubilant over what he naturally regards as first blood for this opposition. "What was the matter with Murphy?" he replied when asked this morning: "Why we had him licked before he ever entered the campaign. I suppose he found that out when he got to Ashcroft, and discovered that ex-Premier Semlin would be in the field against him."

Stuart Henderson, of Ashcroft, paid a flying visit to the Capital last night, and while he was not interviewed, his friends state that either himself or Semlin would have taken the field against Mr. Murphy had he persisted in running.

To Premier Prior the whole affair must be annoying, but the Colonel is disposed to accept it in the cheerful mood with which he has faced equally trying political crises in the past. He thinks that if Mr. Murphy was not disposed to stay with the government it is a good thing that he has thrown up the sponge at this stage rather than at a later one in the game.

What the government will do to meet the situation can only be conjectured. The readiest solution of the difficulty will lie in transferring Hon. Mr. McInnis from the presidency of the council to that of provincial secretary. His prospects for re-election would be bright, in the opinion of the politicians, in North Nanaimo particularly, as it is said that between him and Ralph Smith, M. P., much more cordial relations exist than for some time past.

The presidency of the council could be readily filled, and as its occupant does not require reelection, this step would entail no further call on the government's campaign resources.

West Yale occupies, through Mr. Murphy's resignation, a peculiar position. It is not only without a cabinet minister; it has not even a member. The seat is now vacant, and this day for the election of a successor to Mr. Murphy is set for December 20th. By this turn of affairs the early date for a bye-election will work out disastrously for the ministry, should they be compelled to get a candidate in the field before that time. It is held by some, however, that he will not be yet actually elected, and that therefore the date can be postponed to any time the government wish to name. If this is done it will give the ministry time at least to get their bearings.



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B. C. Electric Ry. Co.,
35 Yates Street.

MILLIONS OF FEET OF LUMBER BURNED

SIX STEAMERS HAVE ALSO BEEN DESTROYED

Grand Trunk Officials on Way to Edmonton—Branch Line to Calgary.

Rat Portage, Nov. 28.—The most disastrous conflagration that has ever visited this district for years started about 3.30 this morning in the Rat Portage Lumber Company's lumber yard near Norman, and has been raging ever since. At the present writing 25,000,000 feet of lumber have gone up in smoke as well as Lemay's ship yard and six steamboats, two barges, eleven dwellings and one stable. The steamer Rambler was hauled up on the slip for the winter, and would have been burned had not Capt. Kendal hitched a line to her propeller, and with her sister boat, the Clipper, pulled her back into the water with the cabin burning, which was soon extinguished with the Clipper's hose. The boats burned were the Daystar, belonging to the Presbyterian Indian mission, valued at \$600; Phantom, owned by Capt. Lewis, valued at \$2,000; Kenina, owned by L. R. MacKay, valued at \$2,800; Spry, owned by E. Knight, valued at \$1,600; Pearl, owned by Gardner & Co., valued at \$700; Midge, owned by the Dominion Fish Co., valued at \$500. There is no insurance on the steamboats. Lemay's house and shipyard are a total loss. They are insured in the Hartford Insurance Co. The other buildings consumed are: L. DeMarina, loss \$2,000; house owned by J. H. Snider, occupied by J. Easterbrook; loss \$1,000; E. L. Huerx, \$700; S. Lavary, \$200. The balance were vacant houses; insurance small. The lumber company's insurance is said to be from \$8 to \$10 per thousand. From present appearances it would remain one of the hell fires, a roaring mass of flames shooting skyward and across the streets, licking up everything in its way. Women and children hurried away to places of safety. Dayloads of household goods were going in every direction, and half-dressed multitudes of men endeavored to head off the devouring elements. Up to midnight there has been no further damage. If the wind changes to-night the mill and more lumber piles may go, but a close watch is being kept. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000.

Grand Trunk Officials.
Winnipeg, Nov. 28.—Messrs. Morse and Winwright, of the Grand Trunk, reached Calgary yesterday and left for Edmonton to-night. Mr. Morse said Calgary would probably be reached by a branch of the Grand Trunk from the proposed Pacific line.

Scalded.
Engineer Staples of the C. P. R. was badly scalded at Varcoe station, the crown sheet of the locomotive blowing out.

Writ Issued.
Toronto, Nov. 28.—George R. Morang & Co. have issued a writ against J. Castell Hopkins claiming the latter has left their employment after a year's employment, taking with him some of plaintiff's documents.

Toronto Coal Supply.
Leading coal dealers have ceased looking for hard coal. The stock is practically exhausted and the supply coming in so slowly that they cannot bank on anything for the future. Customers along the line were met this morning with the reply that the dealers were not selling hard coal. The city did a land office business with its Welsh coal. When the city treasurer's office opened at 9 o'clock this morning, people lined up five deep in front of the wickets, and in a few minutes bills and silver were piled up on either side of the receivers in great heaps. These were kept too busy taking orders to total up sales, but they were very large.

Generals Salazar and Vasquez Cobas and the committee appointed to receive the arms of the Colombian revolutionists and reorganize the public administration in the province, have gone to Chiriqui.

ANSWER TO STATES.

German Paper on the Treatment of Negroes.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Kreuz Zeitung, discussing United States Ambassador White's recent letter to Henry Heilmann, of Frankfurt, regarding the treatment of Negroes in Roumania, says it is to be recommended that the ambassador remove the beam from his eye before removing the mote from his neighbor's. Roumanian Jews, says the paper, are better situated than the United States negroes. They are not treated with the same contempt, and do not suffer lynch law, nor are Jewish funeral processions in Roumania mobbed as in New York and Chicago.

IN CUSTODY.

Chas. Kelly Wanted in Connection With St. Louis Bribery Cases Has Been Arrested.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28.—Chas. F. Kelly was one of the most wanted of all the members of the coteries indicted on charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the Municipal Lighting Bill. Kelly was wanted because he was charged with handling \$47,500. bribe money which, according to evidence, has been distributed among the nineteen members of the "coterie." He was indicted on September 8th, and was at the four courts when the indictment was returned against him. The sheriff told him he was wanted. Kelly asked permission to go to the council chamber to attend an important matter, saying: "If you need me before I get back, telephone me at the home of delegates." That was the last time he was seen by any of the officers of the law, until his arrest in Philadelphia to-day.

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

Venezuela Preparing to Satisfy Financial and Diplomatic Claims of Powers.

London, Nov. 28.—The Associated Press learns that important steps were taken in London with the view of satisfying all the financial and diplomatic claims of foreign powers and bondholders against Venezuela. It is maintained that if the contemplated action meets with approval, Germany and Britain will have no cause to take the vigorous steps now contemplated. The details of the suggested settlement have not yet been communicated to European governments; their gift will first be made known to the United States government, possibly to-morrow. Venezuela's propositions were mentioned to-day, but pending the result of direct representations at Washington, no action will be taken by the embassy towards suggesting that Venezuela be given time to submit her proposals. New developments in the crisis, which is regarded as hourly growing more serious, is due to the arrival in Europe of a secret delegation from the Venezuelan government, empowered to deal with the outstanding liabilities of that republic.

It is explained that President Castro has hitherto had no opportunity of taking up the question of national finances, but while he was himself engaged in suppressing the revolution, he set aside the secret delegation referred to with a view of accomplishing what was regarded as impossible at Caracas. Secretary was also regarded to be imperative, in view of President Castro's belief that if it had been known that Venezuela contemplated a new financial settlement, he would have been inundated with claims of every description, and the dealings with the bondholders would become twice as difficult.

The details of the plan are carefully guarded, but the Associated Press is in a position to announce that the main feature is a unification of all the outstanding government loans upon a basis of security much greater than has been hitherto offered.

It is strenuously denied that the present movement is due to any desire on the part of Venezuela to "spar for time" with Great Britain and Germany, and in proof of this, it is pointed out that the secret mission to Venezuela before her relations with Great Britain and Germany had assumed the present acute aspect. Should the United States government give its moral support, the plan will be submitted to the bankers. The Venezuelan delegation believes that if it is not too late to secure the necessary facilities from Europe to bring about a settlement mutually satisfactory to all parties concerned.

A LITTLE TYRANT.

The Trouble Not Due to Original Sin.

There is no tyrant like a teething baby. His temper isn't due to original sin, however; the tyrant suffers more than the rest of the family. He doesn't know what is the matter. They don't know what he is doing. He doesn't know what to do for his lordship. An Ontario mother writes to tell what is best to do. "When my baby was teething," she says, "he was so cross and restless that I hardly knew what to do with him. He had a poor appetite and ate but little, and was growing thin. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets and they made a great change. He now rests well; has a splendid appetite, and gives me no trouble at all." This is the experience of only one of Mrs. D. R. Schroeder, of Hanover, Ont., but she is one of thousands of mothers who over the Dominion. A baby teething is cross because his blood is heated and his little bowels constipated or unhealthily relaxed, and his system heated by the effort of getting the teeth through the gums. Baby's Own Tablets act like magic not only in this, but in all ailments of little ones. Sold by druggists or sent post paid at 25 cents a box, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

Red beechwood is now made into shoe leather.

SEARCH FOR STEAMER.

Tug Sent Out to Look For the Missing Bannockburn.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28.—It is not believed that the steamer Bannockburn is ashore on the mainland north of Michipicoten island, despite rumors to the contrary. It is reported from Sault Ste. Marie, that during the week weather has been fine, and there was nothing to prevent a boat from making the trip from the island to the Sault, for nothing of the trip to Michipicoten, which is about 50 miles in an air line from the mainland northwest end of the island. With the vessel on the shore there and no heavy sea running, it would be an easy matter for some of the crew to make their way to the shore and then on foot to the harbor in two days, at the most. There is a telegraph station at Michipicoten harbor, and it is reported from there that nothing has been heard of the Bannockburn.

The insurance companies to-day ordered the wrecking tug Favorite from Cheyboygen to the reported scene of the wreck. A dispatch sent out from this city by Geo. L. McCurd, an insurance man, was made on this early report of the vessel being ashore, and Mr. McCurd declared this evening that he had no positive information.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION.

Between Council and President of Victoria Railway Company Last Night.

The city council last evening held an informal discussion with President A. E. Woods, of the Victoria Terminal Company, regarding the draft agreement which has already been published. The mayor read a letter from the manager of the Bank of Commerce notifying him of the receipt of the cheque for \$20,000 for payment of claims against the company.

Mr. Woods explained that the company would settle all reasonable claims just as soon as the by-law was passed. All would be compensated under the provisions of the Railway Act. The president also explained the route by means of a map.

Following the discussion the council as a street, bridges and sewers committee dealt with the various public works referred to their consideration. The Point Ellice bridge question was not taken up, the reports on the question not being ready.

SERIES OF LECTURES.

Professor Alexander Gives His First Address on Monday.

One of the most fascinating studies, and one which attracts the attention of all classes is that of human nature. It enters into every business and profession of life, and those are certainly the most successful who understand it. Of the many systems of reading character, none seems to have as scientific a basis as phrenology, based as it is, not merely on contour, but on everything which goes to make up a man physically and mentally.

On Monday evening next at the A. O. U. hall Prof. W. G. Alexander, of New York, will begin a series of lectures on this subject. His lectures are said to be not only of great moral worth, but exceedingly witty as well. He is recommended by the press as not only a genial gentleman, but a thorough master of his profession. In his first lecture he will explain the fallacies of "Bumpology." The Minneapolis Times says of him that he is a born lecturer and would be interesting on any subject, with the most casual of subjects. A full illustrated notice of one of his lectures, said, among other good things: "Sparkling with wit and chequered with merriment, yet withal, full of sound advice and practical hints, the lecture of Prof. Alexander at the Association hall was well calculated to display the versatility of the lecturer and the wide resources of his knowledge of human nature."

The first lecture will be free and those wishing good seats must go early.

SENSATION IN QUEBEC.

WONDERFUL CURES BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CAUSING MUCH TALK.

Dame Joseph Millette, of St. Rose, tells of Her Pains and How Easily She Got Rid of Them.

St. Rose, D'Arthabases, Que., Nov. 28.—(Special).—Among the people of this neighborhood there has been much talk of late of the numerous cures resulting from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Such diseases as Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease and even Catarrh have yielded readily to this wonderful remedy, and people are fast learning how important it is that the Kidneys should be kept in shape to perform their duty of removing impurities from the blood.

One of those who speak out often and earnestly of the good Dodd's Kidney Pills have done is the good Dame Joseph Millette. She suffered from Kidney Complaint and Catarrh and is now completely cured. It is not to be wondered at that she speaks as follows: "I suffered much from malady of the Kidneys. It settled in the loins and gave me great pain and discomfort. I took two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am perfectly well."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are a grand remedy for me. I give Dodd's Kidney Pills my certificate from a big heart."

Many others, once sufferers but now in good health, unite with Dame Joseph Millette in singing the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They have proved conclusively that no disease arising from diseased Kidneys can stand before them.

Constabulary Inspector Hendrix, who has been stationed at Samar Island, was killed last Tuesday by a band of ladrone. His detachment of constabulary was routed and Hendrix, with one soldier, was killed.

Lost or Found.
Lost—Irish setter pup. Finder kindly return to 181 View street.

FOUND—Bicycle. Owner can have same by paying expenses and proving property. Apply 45 Humboldt street.

A BROOKLYN BELLE THREATENED WITH CONSUMPTION.

Pe-ru-na Promptly Saved Her Life.



Miss Alice O'Neil.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

About Pe-ru-na as a Remedy for All Diseases of Winter, Coughs, Colds and Catarrh.

That Pe-ru-na cures catarrh, coughs, colds, is well known to both the medical profession and the people generally. It is undoubtedly the most popular remedy for this class of diseases in existence. Read the following letters:

Pe-ru-na Cures a Cold at the Outset.
Miss E. M. Isaacs, Armstrong, Pa., Vice-President of the Fortnightly Club, writes:
"No one who has tried the comfort Pe-ru-na brings would ever be without it. I used to dread the slightest cold, as its consequences were so lengthy and so unpleasant, and the catarrhal condition which invariably followed so hard to get rid of, but since I have known of the blessed relief secured through the use of Pe-ru-na, I am free from all this unpleasantness and suffering."

A few doses never fails to cure me of a cold and I keep well through its use."—Miss E. M. Isaacs.

Hon. W. J. Furman, ex-member of Congress from Florida, writes from 1428 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as follows:
"From representations to me and my own experience I feel justified in recommending your Pe-ru-na to any and all persons suffering with catarrh, nervousness or stomach troubles. I regard it as a great tonic and remedy for such afflictions. I, and others to whom I recommended it, are using it now with beneficial results."—W. J. Furman.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents for churn; makes butter in one min.; territory free. Baxter Churn Co., Hamilton, O.
WANTED—Servant for general house work, Oak Bay Ave. Apply Department of Public Works Office, second floor, New Post Office Building.
WANTED—Several girls. Apply Vinegar Works, 131 to 135 Johnson street.
YOUNG MAN wants place to tend bar; can play piano and sing. Address F. O. Box 348, Victoria.
WANTED—Experienced nurse. Apply between 9 and 11 a. m. or after 7 p. m. to Mrs. A. P. Lusk, "Oketeld," Rockland avenue.
COAT MAKERS WANTED—First-class hands only need apply. Thomas & Grant, 22 Government street.
WANTED—For spot cash, copper, brass, rubber, cast iron, etc. Eden's Junk Store, 125 Fort, near Blanchard.
TO LET.
HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—With use of bath, 22 Bas street. Inquire morning or evening.
TO LET—6 roomed house, with modern conveniences, 28 View street. Apply to E. C. MacGregor.
TO LET—Nicely furnished suite of rooms. Apply No. 90 Pandora street.
FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen. 8 Quebec street.
MARRIED COUPLE or two ladies, can have room and board with private family. Address L. Times Office.
TO LET—All kinds of storage taken at 92 Wharf street; bonded and free warehouse. Harry B. Ives.
HOUSES TO LET—Chambers St., 6 rooms, \$25.00; Dallas road, 7 rooms, \$22.50; Green St., 6 rooms, \$20.00; 7 Head St., 11 rooms, furnished, \$25.00; Head street, unfurnished, \$20.00; Johnson St., flats, \$20.00; Montreal St., 4 rooms, \$5.00; North Chatham St., 5 rooms, \$5.00; Speed Ave., 4 rooms, \$10.00; Whittier Ave., 3 rooms, \$15.00. Owner pays water rate.
THE STUART ROBERTSON CO., LTD., Successors to A. W. More & Co., Ltd., 23 Broad St.

FOR SALE.
FRUIT TREES, ETC.—New catalogue, post free. Mt. Tomlin Nursery, Victoria, B. C.
FOR SALE—Singer sewing machine, with good attachments, \$15; all kinds repaired. Machines to rent \$2 per month. Needles, 25c. per doz.; best oil, 10c.; shuttles, \$1. The S. B. Sutton Co., 72 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.
FOR SALE—Irish terrier. Address Terrier, Times Office.
MATTRESSES, Stoves, Sewing Machines and Bone Cutters at the Old Curiosity Shop, cor. Yates and Blanchard streets.

LOST OR FOUND.
Lost—Irish setter pup. Finder kindly return to 181 View street.

FOUND—Bicycle. Owner can have same by paying expenses and proving property. Apply 45 Humboldt street.



PICTURE PUZZLE.

Find two other Swiss maidens in this mountain scene.

Did You Ever Hear of John Bull Beef Suet

We have it in two sizes 10c and 20c Packages.

First Class and very convenient.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

TEL. 68. THE LEADING GROCERS.

Plumbing and Heating

YOU CAN LAUGH AT WINTER

If you have your plumbing and heating arrangements installed or put in perfect working order by us. We know our business from A to Z, and the work we do can be relied upon as being done right.

A SHERET,

TEL. 628. 102 FORT ST.

LADIES—Use our harmless remedy for delayed or suppressed menstruation; it cures all. Trial free. Tanya Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The New Vancouver
Cool Mining & Land Co.
LIMITED.
Supply from their Nanaimo, Smithfield and Protection Island Collieries.

Steam Coal
of the following grades:
Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nuts and Screenings.

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(Published every day except Sunday.)

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JOHN NELSON, Manager.

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Telephone: No. 45.

Daily, one month, by carrier 75
Daily, one week, by carrier 15
Twice-a-Week Times, per annum \$1.00

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 3 o'clock p. m. If received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:

Cashmore's Book Exchange, 105 Douglas.
Smiley's Cigar Stand, 23 Government St.
Kajala's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 86 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Govt. St.
T. N. Hibben & Co., 69 Government St.
A. Edwards, 51 Yates St.
Campbell & Cullen, Govt and Troncau Alley.
George Marsden, cor. Yates and Govt.
H. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimaux road.
W. Wilby, 91 Douglas St.
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.
Pope Stationery Co., 110 Government St.
J. R. Boddie, Craigflower road, Victoria W.
J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:

Seattle-Lowman, Esquimaux, 618 First Ave. (opposite Pioneer Square).
Vancouver-Galloway & Co.
New Westminster-H. Moray & Co.
Kamloops-Smith Bros.
Dawson & White Horse-Bennett News Co.
Roseland-M. W. Simpson.
Nanaimo-E. Finbury & Co.

THE LATEST TURN.

It is not likely that Colonel Prior will admit it, but it is a fact that his government is to-day in a condition bordering closely on paralysis. It derived whatever strength it possessed from the new blood that had been infused into it. But the new blood refused to mix with the old. The records of the chief members of the administration could not be washed out by an ocean of pusillanimity. We suppose when Mr. Murphy arrived amongst his constituents he found this cut beyond peradventure. Then he resented it. It is a rather inglorious climax to what promised to be a useful and honorable political career.

The immediate effect upon the administration, as we have said, must be very serious; the moral effect cannot but be disastrous. The immediate effect is that the government has not only lost a Minister. One of its supporters in the House will be succeeded by a supporter of the opposition. Mr. Murphy must have been convinced of this or he would never have submitted to obliteration in such an inglorious fashion. The moral effect will be a strengthening of the animosities of members who while inclining towards the opposition have doubts in regard to the wisdom of the precipitation of a general election at the present time.

No doubt the Premier will endeavor to patch up his government and hold on to power until the House meets. He must fill his cabinet and second representation to North Victoria. He has not yet exhausted the list of eligible members of the House. Nor is he obliged to confine himself within such restricted limits. There are precedents in the political history of British Columbia for attempts to gather strength from unexpected sources. Messrs. Cory, S. Rider and George W. Beebe are no doubt most estimable gentlemen, and it would be very unbecoming in us to say a word in their disparagement, but their appearance in public life was to put it mildly, a surprise. So the Colonel may have a trump concealed somewhere about his person. As the result of a considerable amount of scheming and wirepulling he is at the head of a government. He realizes that he is face to face with his only opportunity. For the gratification of his personal ambition he set his face against a large number of his former political associates. The political woods now rebound ominously with their war-whoops. They will not rest until his scalp has been taken. There are few constituencies it would be safe for the Premier to open. There can be no doubt that the tide of public opinion has set in strongly against the government. The opposition will be greatly cheered by the defection of Mr. Murphy. The government forces must be correspondingly depressed. Late developments cannot but have a great influence upon public opinion, and it will be necessary for the Colonel to put a very strong candidate in the field in order to carry North Victoria. But he is in his last ditch, and will fight to the bitter end. Driven to the end of his resources, he may ask for a dissolution and appeal to the constituencies. Such a request could scarcely

be refused. With Conservatives opposing him, Liberals out of sympathy with his government and Independents quite as determined in their opposition, the Colonel and his forces would be swept out of existence as completely almost as the army of Pharaoh. All this, supposing the political alignment shall be maintained as it is at present for any considerable time. It must always be kept in mind that politics in British Columbia are in a state of evolution. The wisest and most discerning mind in the province cannot predict with certainty what a day may bring forth. Flags of truce are constantly being sent out. The baroque period has probably not yet come to an end. The Colonel professes to believe that all his resources are not yet exhausted. Yet the situation would surely be depressing to a politician of a less optimistic disposition.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TOURISTS

Now that the Tourist Association has laid the foundation for what promises to prove a large addition to the ordinary floating population of the city by the energy with which it has advertised the attractions of climate, scenery and facilities for the enjoyment of the sports in which the sons of men delight, it is clearly the duty of our citizens generally, who have it in their power to render assistance by moral or more substantial support, to see to it that the efforts thus put forth are not nullified by lack of proper hotel accommodation. We must not be understood as intending to reflect upon the management of the hotels afforded by the excellent public houses at present existing in the city. Our point is that when people are induced to come here in the expectation of finding a seaside resort, we should see to it, as far as lies in our power, that there are accommodations for them actually by the seaside. In this respect the provisions for the comfort and entertainment of tourists have been notoriously inadequate since the Oak Bay hotel was burned down. We who live by the seashore all the year round can hardly be expected to enter into the feelings of people who are denied the privilege of gazing upon the great restless waters except upon very rare occasions. The illimitable prairies and the eternal hills have their fascinations, but they pall upon the vision. When tourists come here to enjoy the cool ocean breezes and inhale the life-giving breath of the sea, they naturally expect to get as much as possible of what they pay for. If their expectations cannot be realized here they will go elsewhere. There are plenty of places on the Pacific Coast where the natural attractions are not to be compared with those of Victoria, but where more energy has been displayed in utilizing to the utmost those they have. The necessity for a first-class, commodious hotel at Oak Bay, as the nearest point to Victoria possessing in the fullest sense of the word all the fascinations inland dwellers delight in, is therefore apparent. No doubt our citizens generally will see the necessity of supplementing the efforts of the Tourist Association, and will give all the encouragement in their power to any individual, company or syndicate undertaking to build an hotel at Oak Bay.

John Oliver, M. P. P., in address to his constituents a few days ago, said the Dunsmuir government were "liars and swindlers" and tools in the hands of the C. P. R. He was elected to support Joseph Martin, but had lost confidence in him. He has his doubts about the probity of the opposition. These he paraded times for independent legislators and honest men. John's opinion of the present government would be interesting. He was instrumental in prolonging the life of the late government as the behests of the leader he was elected to support. He discovered when too late the mistake he had made. Now ex-leader and ex-follower would be pleased if a dissolution of the House could be effected. All the members with aspirations, except the man from Delta, are pulling wires for their own advancement. It is a sad, a most disgraceful, state of affairs.

The owner of Monte Carlo does not participate in the exciting pastimes he provides for his misguided patrons. A correspondent explains that the Prince never touches a card. He is not anxious to try his luck against the bank. In late years he has been a champion of Dryden, as well as a pro-Boer, and has published a magnificent work on oceanography, which already extends to twenty-one volumes, superbly printed and illustrated, on a press of his own at Monaco.

An artistic memorial tablet to Thomas Henry Huxley was unveiled in the public library at Ealing, his birthplace, a few days ago. The tablet contains only his name, dates of birth and death, and one of his best epigrams: "Try to learn something about everything and everything about something."

The Colonist's editorial opinion about the resignation of the new minister is unquestionably the best thing that ever appeared in that paper. It expresses the views of the editor with great force and perspicuity.

The lightning change artist of the stage does not move with the celebrity with which the average British Columbia legislator throws off the old and puts on the new political coat.

Prior says his name is Dennis.

BEAUTIFUL CUT GLASS

We have just opened and put in stock a large invoice of Cut Glass of the finest quality, consisting of Bowers, Pitchers, Vases, Bon Bon and Celery Dishes, and a variety of other articles to which your attention is specially invited, as each piece is a work of art in itself, and any one would make a useful and elegant Xmas or Birthday present.

C. E. REDFERN,
Established 1882. Telephone 118.

Christmas Groceries
Quality to suit all pockets.
Lowest Prices for Cash.

HARDRESS CLARKE, 86 Douglas Street.

VICTORIANS EXCEL

To the Editor:—Now that the volume "Picturesque Victoria" is in the hands of the public, I wish to express my pleasure at the excellent work done by the B.C. Photo-Engraving Company in furnishing engravings for the work. I have long contended that we need not head to Chicago or New York to obtain first-class engravings, and the work just published is a complete vindication of that position. The work of the B.C. Photo-Engraving Company, of Victoria, and of the famous Binner, of Chicago, is shown side by side, and I ask the public to form their own opinions as to which suffers by comparison.

For the future engraving work should be kept at home, and in the hands of our own artists.

A. B. FRASER SR.

A CASE IN CUPID'S COURT.

Ray Farrell Greene in Puck.

He is very young in years, I should judge, for it appears that he asked the girl beforehand for a kiss.

And because she told him, No. He was much depressed, and so he brings in Cupid a court suit like this:

"The defendant under oath vows defendant named was loath to give him the kiss which he had a right."

Since they leaned above the gate, And the hour it was too dark to see, While the moon bestowed, at best, a feeble light."

Quite verbose is the complaint, And it begs the court's restraint Of such actions in the future, though in respect.

For defendant doth insist That the maiden shall be kissed; And I'll now set down the order of the court:

"The defendant in this case Hath a girl and tender face— In its smiles this court itself would like to bask— This complainant she will 'shame,' And the quick acquaintance make Of a chap who knows enough to never ask!"

ABOUT INDEPENDENCE.

Montreal Star.

Southey, in his manhood, said he was more ashamed of having been a Republican than of having been a boy. Similarly many good Canadians might say of their having favored the independence of Canada, when young.

There was nothing to be ashamed of. But the sense was immature. The independence of Canada was not compromised, and perhaps quite lost, by separation from the British Empire, if that be involved in the sort of independence dreamed of by patriotic boys, contented by the thought that the separation would put the so-called independent Canada under the tutelage of the United States, by the great comparative strength, exercised on the minor nations of the American continent. It might be lost by refusing to submit to that tutelage, or by a gradual yielding to the attraction, which a greater political body exercises on a lesser neighbor when the greater is willing and eager to admit the lesser on the same terms accorded to its constituent states.

BUT IT'S A VERY LONG STEP.

Buffalo News.

The world is within one step of universal peace now. The great nations must take a hand in the quarrels and civil wars of the petty states, decide where the right of authority is and stop bloodshed. They can do this only by virtue of their military power. Two or three hundred years ago this is accomplished, and after the people are so acquainted with each other that they will interrupt business for quarrels that will interrupt business, we may look for disarmament. Civilization follows the lines of trade. The beginning is a search for the dollar, but the end is the peace of God. It is unprofitable to attempt the reversal of the natural process, idle to appeal to authorities to lay aside weapons. The trader will command it when the world is ready for it.

THE RAW MATERIAL CRY.

Ottawa Journal.

Even the protectionists sometimes feel that protective duties on the stuff they need to use themselves for manufacturing is not a wholesome thing for industry. They always call it raw material, though. What is raw material? Is it paper, etc. In the paper making business it is pulpwood or rags or machinery. In the pulpwood making business it is axes or cuts or barbed wire. In the machinery business it is manufactured iron and steel. Every industry furnishes "raw material" for other industries. When you "protect" one industry by high customs duties, you can really hardly miss robbing many of the rest.

BOTH PARTIES BENEFITED.

Whinnip Free Press.

Your protectionist cannot imagine a business transaction between two nations in which one of the parties to the arrangement is not done up, to use a colloquial expression. Yet it is a fact that the exchange of both nations prosper. They exchange things that are cheap for things that are dear, and thereby make a profit.

Remember that you will never gain, but always lose, by being afraid to do the thing that seems to you right, by following the crowd without cultivating your own individuality.—Ladies' Home Journal.

For Home or Office

An Elegant Line of New Roller-Top Desks—A Good Piece of Furniture for the Library; Indispensable to Every Up-to-date Office Is a Roller Top Desk, Such as We Have to Show You.

How much better is it to have one's papers nicely and methodically kept, out of dust, and under lock and key; than to have them indiscriminately thrown about, or to run the risk of their being lost. "A Roller Desk" will save you endless annoyance.

Rubber Top Desks

In Elm \$22.50
In Oak \$25.00, \$28.00, \$40.00
In fine selected quartered oak, best finish and fitted with perfect drawers and roller.

A SPLENDID LINE OF
Library or Office Chairs

From \$3.50 to \$30.00
Some of these chairs are beautiful, and would grace any library.

"Xmas Presents" For Business Men, Professional Men, and Students, at

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA, B. C.

New Vancouver Coal Co.,
LIMITED.
NANAIMO, B. C.
SAMUEL M. ROBINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.
Cool Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal
Washed Nuts - \$5.00 per ton
Sack and Lumps, \$3.00 per ton

Delivered to any part within the city limits.

KINGMAN & CO.,
35 Broad St., Cor. Troncau Alley.
Wholesale Spirit's Wharf, Store Street.
Telephone Call 42.

CONNAUGHT'S CENTENARIANS.

LECTURES.
A. O. U. W. HALL
Prof. W. G. Alexander

In his inimitably humorous and instructive lectures on Human Nature. Every night, beginning

Monday, December 1st.
Public readings on the stage every night. Admission free first night; collection taken.

VICTORIA THEATRE
TUESDAY, DEC. 2nd.
First presentation here of Joseph Arthur's Beautiful Melodrama.

LOST RIVER
A Pastoral Love Story.
Magnificent scenery. Thoroughbred horses. Blended music. Old Toll Gate. Country Orchestra, etc.
Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Seats on sale Saturday morning at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

Golfers! Your Ear!

In order to clear out our stock of Golf Goods, we offer the whole of it at ACTUAL COST PRICES.

Clubs, Heads, Shafts, Caddy Bags, Balls, Etc.

This is no joke, but a genuine clearance sale.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,
44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Fifth Regiment Band
Drill Hall Concert
TO-NIGHT

BASKETBALL-SENIOR LEAGUE.
JAMES BAY VS. VICTORIA WEST.

FOR SALE

Glad Tidings, engine, propeller, new boiler and shaft, at A. Gray's Marine Iron Works, Victoria. Address Rev. R. Whittington, Vancouver.

Alexandra Royal College of Music and Art.
The services of B. Urquhart Jackson, G. C. V., have been secured by the Royal Alexandra College of Music and Art for class and private tuition on the violinello. Apply to the Secretary.

ALCOHOLISM CAN BE CURED.

Rev. Father Quilivan's Opinion of the New Antidote.

The good points of this new discovery for the cure of the liquor habit, in my opinion, are the following: First, if taken according to directions, it completely cures all craving for liquor in the shortest space of three days; its use for a longer time is intended only to build up the system. Second, it leaves no bad after-effects, but, on the contrary, aids in every way the health of the patient whilst freeing him from the desire for drink. Third, the patient may use it without interfering with his usual work or leaving his home. All other where every success.—J. Quilivan, S. S., pastor of St. Patrick's, Montreal.

Full particulars of this new medicine mailed free to all applicants. Address Mr. Dixon, 81 Wilfrid Street, Toronto, Canada.

THE DOMINION CO-OPERATIVE HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
10 BROAD STREET.

The Boulder Restaurant
162 Government St.

Having opened up in the above premises, I beg to solicit a share of the public's patronage. Meals, 25c and up. Private dining and bedrooms upstairs. Open day and night. Strictly first-class.

H. A. FREDERICK,
PROPRIETOR.

Did You Ever Try A Scotch Kiss?

We are selling a large box
for 35c.
They are delicious.

CYRUSH. BOWES

CHEMIST,
98 Government Street, Near
Yates Street. Telephone 425.

City News in Brief.

—Steamer *Majestic* will sail from the
outer wharf at 8.15 o'clock to-night.

—Nothing so appropriate for Xmas
presents as portraits. Have yours taken
now—at the Skene Lowe studio—and
avoid hurry and worry.

—Herr Wilhelm Peters, practical
planemaker and tuner, regulates and
thoroughly renovates pianos. Ad-
dress: Hibben & Co., Government St.

—The Imperial Bank of Canada has
established another branch in this pro-
vince, the latest being at Cranbrook. This
is the seventh branch this energetic bank
has inaugurated in British Columbia,
and speaks volumes for its growth. A
transfer has been made from this city
to the Vancouver branch, A. R. Green
having gone over to fill the position of
accountant.

—The secretary of the regimental ball
committee, Sergeant C. Hollier, will be
in attendance at the quartermaster's
office in the drill hall to-night, and on
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday to
receive the names and addresses of
members of the regiment requiring
ladies' tickets, also what contributions
towards the supper they may desire to
supply, as all provisions are to be given
by the members of the regiment as
heretofore.

The Busy Drug Store

Come and see our line of fine Atomizers,
Perfumes, Brushes and Toilet Articles.
See our \$1.00 Solid Ebony Hair Brush,
best value in the city.
W. W. FAWCETT,
Cor. Douglas Street and King's Road.
TELEPHONE 690.

—The tenderness of true love is a pow-
erful motive in Joseph Arthur's new
scene drama "Lost River." The little
auburn haired illiterate Ora making
cakes in her kitchen, falls quickly under
its influence as she talks in her quaint
Hoosier way to the party of New York-
ers whose presence has put her to much
extra labor, which she undertakes with
cheerfulness. Unlike a fashionable beauty
who is fretting and fuming at her sur-
roundings, in the kitchen of the Hoosier
farm, Ora has learned that life is too
short to spend in pursuit of fashionable
foibles or in nursing animosities and re-
sisting wrongs. These two characters
are direct opposites, and throughout the
play similar contrasts are skillfully
shown in Joseph Arthur's inimitable
way. "Lost River" will be the attraction
at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday
evening.

Your Good Health

depends upon the food you eat.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking
Powder adds to the healthful-
ness of all risen flour-foods.

Not only this, it makes the food lighter,
sweeter, finer-flavored and more delicious.
It is worth while to exercise care in pur-
chasing baking powder to see that you get
the kind that makes the food more whole-
some and at the same time more palatable.

NOTE.—There are many mixtures, made
in imitation of baking powder, which it
is prudent to avoid. They are lower in
price than cream of tartar powders, but
they are made from alum, a corrosive
poison, dangerous to health when used
in food, and render the food unhealthful.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO.

New Goods New Goods ARE EVERY DAY ARRIVING AT HASTIE'S FAIR 77 GOVERNMENT ST.

GUNS AND CARTRIDGES

All the latest Firearms and Smokeless
Cartridges kept in stock.
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.
115 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Why Do P. C. Mac- Gregor & Co. Effect so Many Sales?

Because They Give the Big Bargains

We now offer another snap. Nearly 4
acres, cleared and fenced, with a 5 roomed
cottage, only 2 miles from city, all for
\$750. Don't delay if you want it.

2 VIEW STREET.

—If you want a beautiful everlasting
porcelain wreath, call and see them at
Stewart's Granite and Marble Works,
Yates street.

—The Saturday History Society will
hold a regular meeting in the caucus
room, parliament buildings, at 8 o'clock,
the business being to receive the report
of the executive committee.

—The fourth annual banquet of the
Native Sons of British Columbia, Post
No. 1, will be held on the evening of
Monday, December 1st, at 8.30 o'clock,
at the Victoria hotel.

—A war gratuity is held by the depart-
ment of militia and defence at Ottawa
for Frank Finch-Smiles, formerly of this
city. He left here over a year ago, in-
tending to tour South Africa with a
theatrical troupe.

—Mrs. Annie Valle Switzer has closed
her visit to this city, and has gone to
Tacoma for the holidays. She expects
to return to Victoria in January by special
request of her class, who are very
much interested in the study of physical
culture, and appreciate her methods of
instruction.

—The next fortnightly meeting of the
London Wanderers' Club will be held at
Boomerang hotel on Monday, Decem-
ber 1st, at 8 p.m. All members are re-
quested to be present, as important busi-
ness will be considered. A whist tourna-
ment is being arranged; also an invita-
tion smoking concert at an early date.

—The Hawthorne Circle of the King's
Daughters is preparing for a doll show
and entertainment to be held on the
afternoon and evening of Wednesday,
December 10th, in the lecture room of
St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. A
large assortment of dolls and other
articles suitable for Christmas will be
on sale.

—The officers of H. M. S. Amphion
gave a farewell dance last evening be-
fore leaving on their southern cruise. The
dance was given in the Dallas hotel, and
was one of the best held this season.
The ballroom presented a very pretty
appearance. The decorations of the room
included many of the tropics belonging to
the warship. Finn's orchestra provided
the music to the satisfaction of all.
There were present about 200.

Compound Syrup OF— Hypophosphites

A splendid nerve tonic and builder. Manu-
factured by
HALL & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Clarendon Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

—Fine Art Furniture, refined in style,
and good enough for the King, can be
seen on the second and third floors at
Weller Bros. We invite you to inspect the
"Royal Furniture."

—C. Meadows, who came here for the
purpose of endeavoring to secure a
steamer for the transportation of cattle in
the Gulf of Mexico, has not as yet
succeeded in his mission. He will leave
this evening for Seattle.

—Elder Down Quilts are now much in
demand; when purchasing an Elder
Down get the best; you can always de-
pend on the quality we keep. Elder
Down Quilts for Children's Cribbs at
Weller Bros.

—Rev. Dr. Campbell will conduct ser-
vices in the First Presbyterian church
to-morrow morning and evening as usual.
Following the morning service the sacra-
ment of the Lord's Supper will be dis-
patched. Sunday school will be held at
the usual hour.

—On Monday evening at the V. A. C.
rooms, a meeting of those interested in
the proposal to form a junior basketball
league will be held. Those wishing to
enter the league will make application,
and after the transaction of necessary
business the schedule of games will be
drafted.

—The death occurred at the Jubilee
hospital this morning of Charles Birch,
aged 36 years. The funeral is arranged
to take place from the parlors of the
R. C. Funeral & Furnishing Company
to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.
Members of the Fraternal Order of
Eagles will attend in a body.

—Hamilton Abbott, local manager of
the local C. P. R. office, has been ad-
vised that the Crown Prince of Siam
will arrive here from Vancouver on Sun-
day evening, and that the R. M. S. Em-
press of China will be held over for the
accommodation of the distinguished vis-
itor until 1 a. m. on Tuesday.

—To-night at the drill hall the reg-
imental band will give another of their
popular promenade concerts. An excel-
lent programme, already published in
these columns, has been carefully re-
hearsed, and includes many pleasing
hearses. Basketball, James Bay va-
Victoria West, will be the extra attrac-
tion, and a fast and exciting game is an-
ticipated.

—The second annual ball of the
Cheminus hospital will be held at
Cheminus on Friday evening, Decem-
ber 12th. Extensive arrangements have
been made for the event. These include
a special train service from Victoria in
order to accommodate those attending
from this city. A train will leave here
at 6.30 p. m., and returning will leave
Cheminus at 2 a. m.

—In connection with the paragraph in
the Times the other evening regarding
the departure of Mrs. Drosowicz's son
Leo, an informant states that he has
been living in Victoria lately, and was
only here on a visit to his mother. He
intended to remain if he could secure
employment, but failing in this he re-
turned to Seattle, where he will resume
work. He informed his relatives in this
city of his whereabouts.

—The remains of the late A. J. Mc-
Lellan were laid at rest this afternoon.
The funeral took place from the family
residence, Gorge road, at 2.30 o'clock.
Rev. J. P. Westman, assisted by Rev.
Elliott S. Rowe and Rev. W. Leslie
Clay, conducted the religious services at
the home and grave. There was a large
attendance of sympathizing friends at
the house, and many floral tributes were
presented. The following acted as pall-
bearers: N. Shakespeare, D. Spencer, ar,
W. J. Dowler, F. Norris, D. W. Hig-
gins and C. W. R. Thomson.

—Where shall I insure my life?
Select a company in which the rights
and privileges of policy-holders are
supreme; in which no other interest than
that of policy-holders is to be consid-
ered or cared for; in which no separate
and antagonistic interest can possibly
exist. There is one, and only one, such
Canadian company, and that is the
Mutual Life of Canada, now in its 33rd
year. It is established on the purely
mutual plan. Its policy-holders and
they alone constitute the company—con-
trol its management, elect its director-
ate, and receive all its profits. R. L.
Deary, Provincial Manager, 34 Broad
street.

—The police returns for the month
show that 71 charges have been regis-
tered to date. Of these drunkenness
easily leads with 24 and infractions of
the Revenue Act is second with 15. The
returns are as follows: Drunkenness 24,
infraction of the Revenue Tax Act 15,
vagrancy 9, stealing 6, frequenting
bawdy houses 4, infraction of the Hask
By-law 2 doing grievous bodily harm with
intent to murder 2, supplying intoxicants
to Indians 3, breaking and entering 3,
assault 1, infraction of the Harbor Regu-
lations Act 1, highway robbery 1, total
71. Besides these there were 36 people
detained at the police station for safe
keeping.

—All the Chinamen but one of the
batch who were ordered to pay the re-
venue tax a week ago have handed over
the amount. When their time expired
they neglected to call at the police sta-
tion, so they were placed under arrest.
With them it was a case of pay, or be
imprisoned, so they paid. The one who
has not yet obeyed the magistrate's or-
der will be taken into custody on a
warrant. Another Chinaman was to pay
on Thursday, but left for Vancouver in
the meantime. "Vancouver, he said, was
a fine place, where they didn't collect
taxes. A general migration of local
Chinese to the Terminal City is now in
order.

The public houses of London, if placed
side by side, would reach a distance of
70 miles.

For This Week Only

Patterson's Full Dinner Pail Butter Cream Sodas,
25 Cents.

JOHNS BROS.,

Wholesale and Retail
Grocers and
Butchers.

250 DOUGLAS STREET.

Special Values



LADIES' DONGOLA LACED BOOTS,
Double Sole, Sizes 2½ to 7.....\$2.00

LADIES' DONGOLA LACED BOOTS,
Double Sole, Sizes, 2½ to 7.....\$2.00

LADIES' DONGOLA ONE STRAP
SLIPPERS, Tucks, 2½ to 7.....95c.

MISSIES' BOX CALF LACED BOOTS,
Double Sole, Sizes 1½ to 2.....

.....\$1.50 and \$1.75

BOYS' GOOD SCHOOL BOOTS
.....\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

RUBBERS

10 CASES (240 pairs) MEN'S SELF-ACTING RUBBERS, first
quality, sizes 6 to 11.....50c.

10 CASES (240 pairs) CHILDS' RUBBERS, best quality, sizes
6 to 10.....25c.

CITY SHOE HOUSE,

(The Patterson Shoe Co., Ltd.)

70 Government Street

Old Westside

VICTORIAN WEDDED.

Mr. Robert Hutchison, of This City,
United in Marriage in Vancouver.

"The wedding was solemnized on
Thursday afternoon at 4.15 o'clock, in
St. John's church, North Vancouver,
the Rev. Mr. Brenton officiating, of Mr.
Robert Hutchison, a well-known elec-
trician of Victoria, to Mabel Maud,
daughter of Mr. J. K. Davis, of North
Vancouver. The bride was gown in a
travelling dress of blue cloth, with
black picture hat, and was supported by
her younger sister, Miss May Davis,
and given away by her father. The
bridesmaid was dressed in a green cos-
tume, with hat to match. The groom
was attended by his brother, Mr. D. C.
Hutchison, of the R. M. S. Empress of
China. At the conclusion of the cere-
mony, a wedding collation was partaken
of at the residence of the bride's par-
ents, exquisitely served under the su-
pervision of Mrs. O'Malley.

"Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison left by the
Mainlander for a honeymoon tour of
the Sound cities.
"Among the large number of presents
by which friends and relatives marked
their appreciation of the occasion was
a handsome afternoon tea service, the
gift of the employees of the back-binery
department of the News-Advertiser, of
which a bride has hitherto been a
valued member."—Vancouver News-Ad-
vertiser.

FIRST DEFENCE WITNESS.

Elder Wife of Look Den Called—Says
She Knows Nothing About
Assault.

The only case in the police court this
morning was that of a drunk, who was
fined \$5 or in default five days' im-
prisonment. Yesterday afternoon the
hearing of the charge against Pong
Wong was continued from the morning.
Mr. Bradburn opened the case for the
defence by calling Di See, the older wife
of Look Den. She said she slept in the
bedroom in which the assault took place,
having retired at 1 o'clock. About 3
o'clock on the Sunday morning she was
aroused by the crying of a child, but
went to sleep again. She was awakened
again afterwards by the cries of
Jung See, after the attack. Getting out
of bed she turned up the light. The
children were still asleep, but were
weakened by the crying of herself and
Look Den's other wife. The light was
quite low before she got up, and she
could not have recognized anyone in it.
She knew nothing about the attack on
her husband.

Previous to her arrest she was taken
before the Chee Tong Society and con-
tented by Jung See. She was asked if
she knew anything about the assault
on her husband, and replied that she
did not. Her husband had received \$70
from An Wing, of the Chinese theatre,
on the afternoon preceding the assault.
Witness rolled the money in a white
handkerchief and put it in the corner of
the bed in the front room. She hadn't
seen it since. The man who brought the
money saw her conceal it. Look Den
had about \$30 in the pocket of his coat.

Have You Seen

What we have just received for

Dress Suits,
Overcoats, Etc.

If not, call, and no doubt you will
select a

Dress Suit for Friday Next

PEDEN'S,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
36 FORT ST.

Men's Gloves

Lined and unlined, for driving
and street wear, fine silk, wool,
and fleece lined, in mocha and
kid, in grey, tan, black and
brown; also a special line of
unlined workman's gloves,
all kinds at 50c, 75c, \$1.00,
\$1.25 and \$1.50 pair. And for
the J. B. A. A. ball we have
Perlin's best white kid gloves,
guaranteed, with ball fasteners,
for 75c pair.

W. G. Cameron

Victoria's Cheapest Cash
Clothing,
55 JOHNSON STREET.

which was hung up in the bedroom. She
didn't know what had become of this
money. She had \$12 of her own, which
she kept in her bed. She had it three
weeks. An adjournment was taken un-
til next Tuesday morning. It is under-
stood Look Den refused to take her
back, and she went to the home of one
of her friends.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

Final Inspection of Armouries to Take
Place on Monday.

The following regimental order has
been issued:

The following man has been taken on the
strength of the regiment: No. 90, Gr. Wil-
liam Andrew Mulachy.

The final inspection of armouries will take
place on Monday, the 1st of December, at
3 o'clock p. m. Officers commanding com-
panies to be present.

Members of the regiment and others hav-
ing Bond Rides in their possession must re-
turn same to M. stores at once.

The school of instruction will drill on
Monday and Tuesday nights of next week,
instead of Monday and Wednesday.

The lecture in the officers' mess on
Thursday evening next by the D. O. O.
of the district will be open to the N. C.
O's of the regiment. Dress: Walking-out
dress.

By order,
(Sgd.) D. H. McCONNAN, Capt.,
Acting Adjutant.

THE ST. PAUL CALENDAR
FOR 1903.

six sheets 10x15 inches, of beautiful re-
productions, in colors, of pastel draw-
ings by Bryson, is now ready for dis-
tribution, and will be mailed on receipt
of twenty-five (25) cents—coin or
stamp. Address F. A. Miller, General
Passenger Agent, Chicago.

HOW TO TELL POOR RUBBER
SHOES.

The Rubber Shoe Jobbers' Association
held a meeting recently to discuss the
matter of the sale of "seconds" as
"firsts." When rubbers are completed
at the factory they are all examined,
and the poorer qualities are separated
to be sold as "seconds." In the hands
of unscrupulous retailers these shoes are
sold as "firsts." Members of the Rub-
ber Shoe Manufacturers' Association
were also present at the meeting. It
was decided in future that all "seconds"
shall have a hole punched in the back
of each rubber, so that buyers can im-
mediately recognize such goods. As the
meeting represented all the manufactur-
ers and jobbers of Canada, the meas-
ure will be effective, and will be of
great importance to the public.—Toron-
to Globe, November 22.

Suitable Christmas Presents

DIAMOND AND OTHER RINGS,
BROOCHES, CHAINS,
BRACELETS, CUFF LINKS,
STUDS, SCARF PINS,
STERLING SILVER TABLE AND TOILET WARE
AND NOVELTIES.

Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

E. ANDERNACH,

JEWELER. 20 GOVERNMENT STREET

JEWELRY For Christmas

Gifts in best selected ahead. We
have laid in a splendid stock for
the holiday trade, which it will pay
you to examine. We have a mag-
nificent stock of rings in all the
latest settings. Diamond rings at
\$5 to \$500. You can make your
selection now and we will hold them
for delivery.

J. WENGER, Jeweler,
90 Government Street,
VICTORIA, B. C.



EYE STRAIN

Is the cause of much serious disease of the eyes and
many reflex nervous troubles. It may be pre-
vented by proper glasses.

DR. WILLIAMS

OPTICAL SPECIALIST. 106 Government St.
NEAR YATES


BEAUTIFUL CARVING SETS.

We have a large varied line of these seasonable goods and at very low prices, as
we bought in quantity, you can see for yourself. Our line of Table Cutlery is complete as
usual, at

FOX'S, 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Glasses that Fit

We succeed because
our glasses give per-
fect sight.
The frame sets com-
fortably; each eye
looking through the
centre of the lens
the whole becoming
to the wearer.



F. W. NOLTE & CO.
EXCLUSIVE
OPTICAL AND MANUFACTURING
OPTICIANS
37 FORT STREET

Do You Know Where to Go

FOR Xmas Bon-Bons?
FOR Xmas Tree Ornaments?
FOR Xmas Sweets?
FOR Stuffed Dates?
FOR Crystallized Fruits?
FOR Cakes Figs?
A large assortment of these goods just
arrived.
Now is the time to place your orders.

CLAY'S
TEL. 101. 39 FORT ST.

TWO NEW CEREALS

MALTA VITA, per pkg. 15c.
FORCE, per pkg. 10c.
NEW SEEDED RAISINS, in one
pound Packages 10c.
Try CONDENSED CLAMS in jars at 25c.
They are delicious.

Watson & Hall
TEL. 448. 53 YATES ST.

PRICE: \$950.00.

Very neat five roomed cottage, with
brick cellar; dairy, with cement flooring;
stable (4 stalls) and barn; garden; city
water and good well; large lot; Holeskine
road.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

SWINNERTON & ODDY.

We're Always Awake

And on the look-out for chances whereby
we can benefit our customers. We fear no
competition in quality or price of our win-
dow shades, drapery, upholstery, poles
and trimmings, etc.

BROCK & O'NEILL,
TEL. 646. 53 FORT ST.

Right in Line For Your Holiday Printing

The latest in Christmas Cards,
sentimental verse embellished with
home scenes. (The here the house-
hold kodak comes in). These cards
are much appreciated by absent
friends.

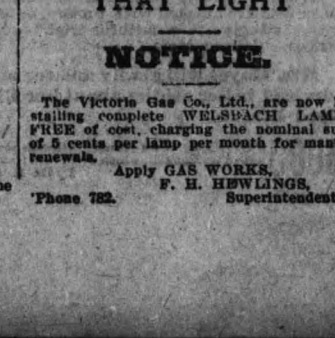
Aluminum Card Cases
Handsomely engraved with name,
65 and 15 cents.

Christmas Lettering
(Gold), 25 cents a line.
Now is the time to have your
final and Art Works bound up for
the holidays. Don't leave it for the
last moment.

**Victoria Printing
& Publishing Co.**
Cor. Yates and Government Sts.

Heaters Relined

And Repaired in General at
Watson & McGregor's,
PHONE 746. 10 JOHNSON ST.



VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1902.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's Speech at the Conference of Colonial Premiers

The British Blue Book concerning the colonial conference has come to hand this week. Its title is: "Papers relating to a conference between the secretary of state for the colonies and the prime ministers of self-governing colonies, June to August, 1902."

The chief points of the volume have already been commented upon in the columns of the Star; but the speech of the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, in opening the conference, so clearly outlines the position of the Imperial government, that it is published in full as a matter of record.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

The secretary of state: I have made arrangements to have a full and complete report of the whole of our proceedings, and I shall endeavor, as far as possible, to arrange that each day's report shall be sent to each of you before the next meeting. These reports will, of course, be treated by all of us as absolutely confidential; at all events for the present. What we desire is a perfectly free discussion which we could hardly expect if that understanding were not arrived at, but at the close of your proceedings we will then consider whether anything, and if so, what, should be given to the public. No doubt some of our conclusions will be made public, and it may possibly be found on looking through the reports it may be desirable that more should be published. At all events, what I wish to explain is that that will be a matter for subsequent decision, and nothing will be published without the consent of the persons concerned.

And now, gentlemen, it is my duty on behalf of His Majesty's government to thank you for your presence here, and to give you on their behalf and on behalf of the people of this country a most hearty welcome. We know how sincerely you have shared our sorrow at the serious illness of the King, and we know also you share our joy that the illness appears to be passing away, and that we confidently entertain an expectation that the King will be wholly recovered at a period earlier than perhaps we had at first dared to anticipate. The whole country has been darkened by the shadow of this serious calamity. It is lightening now; but at the same time we all feel much disappointment—and I am sure no one regrets more than the King himself—that this mishap should have interfered with the ceremonies of the coronation, and that this disappointment should have been caused to so many of His Majesty's subjects who have come from all parts of his dominions in order to witness and to take part in his coronation and to pay to him their loyal respect and to acclaim him as the symbol of Imperial union.

But you came here, gentlemen, for two purposes. You have come here, of course, to take your part—and a very prominent part—in the ceremonies of the coronation as the representatives of the great nations across the seas, and you have come for the purpose of a business conference which we open to-day.

I cannot, I think, over-estimate the importance of such conferences as these. Even if they should lead to nothing absolutely substantial in the way of practical resolutions, yet at the same time I am convinced that they are of great value and a great gain to the whole Empire, inasmuch as they afford an opportunity for a review of the policy of the Empire by the representatives of the great self-governing colonies. It is natural that I should, at this time, recall our previous conference in 1897. I find that of the twelve gentlemen who took part in that most interesting conference only four are with us to-day. One of our then colleagues, Mr. Harry Escombe, has since died. The Empire has been deprived of his services, and all those of us who had the opportunity of making his acquaintance and of appreciating his charming personality, will join in his regret which was so greatly felt in his own colony. But the main changes in our conference result from political vicissitudes, and, above all, from the very welcome federation of the Australian Commonwealth. But although we are lessened in number from that change in composition, I believe that we are all animated by the same spirit, that we all have the same paramount object at heart, namely, if we possibly can, to draw closer the bonds which unite us, and to confirm and establish that Imperial unity upon which the security, and, I think I may add, the very existence of the Empire depends. I say our paramount object is to strengthen the bonds which unite us, and there are only three principal avenues by which we can approach this object. They are: Through our political relations in the first place; secondly, by some kind of commercial union. In the third place, by considering the questions which arise out of Imperial defence. These three great questions were considered at the last conference, and I think it is clear they must form the principal subject of our deliberations on this occasion, and, indeed, of those of any future conferences which may afterwards be held.

Political Relations.

Now, as to the first point—the question of our political relations. In 1897 the premiers came to three resolutions. They resolved, in the first place, with, I think, two dissentients, that our present arrangements are satisfactory under existing conditions. They passed a resolution, in the second place, in favor of a federal union of all colonies geographically connected, and we rejoice that that aspiration, at any rate, has been accom-

plished so far as Australia is concerned, and, I think, I may say that it is now almost in sight in the case of South Africa. And, thirdly, they resolved that it was desirable that periodical conferences of a similar character should be held for the consideration of matters of common interest. Well, then, gentlemen, what I put to you is, can we make any advance to-day upon these proposals? I may be considered, perhaps, to be a dreamer, or too enthusiastic, but I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, the political federation of the Empire is within the limits of possibility. I recognize as fully as any one can do the difficulties which would attend such a great change in our constitutional system. I recognize the variety of interests that are concerned; the immense disproportion in wealth and the population of the different members of the Empire, and above all, the distances which still separate them, and the lack of sufficient communication. These are difficulties which at one time appeared to be, and indeed were, insurmountable. But now I cannot but recollect that similar difficulties almost, if not quite as great, have been surmounted in the case of the United States of America. And difficulties, perhaps not quite so great, but still very considerable, have been surmounted in the federation of the Dominion of Canada, and therefore, I hold that as we must put no limits to science, as the progress which has already been made is only an indication of the progress which may be made in the future, I hold and say that these difficulties may be overcome, and at all events that we should cherish this ideal of closer union in our hearts, and that, above all, we should do nothing, either now or at any future time, to make it impossible.

At all events, what I wish to explain is that that will be a matter for subsequent decision, and nothing will be published without the consent of the persons concerned.

And now, gentlemen, it is my duty on behalf of His Majesty's government to thank you for your presence here, and to give you on their behalf and on behalf of the people of this country a most hearty welcome. We know how sincerely you have shared our sorrow at the serious illness of the King, and we know also you share our joy that the illness appears to be passing away, and that we confidently entertain an expectation that the King will be wholly recovered at a period earlier than perhaps we had at first dared to anticipate. The whole country has been darkened by the shadow of this serious calamity. It is lightening now; but at the same time we all feel much disappointment—and I am sure no one regrets more than the King himself—that this mishap should have interfered with the ceremonies of the coronation, and that this disappointment should have been caused to so many of His Majesty's subjects who have come from all parts of his dominions in order to witness and to take part in his coronation and to pay to him their loyal respect and to acclaim him as the symbol of Imperial union.

But you came here, gentlemen, for two purposes. You have come here, of course, to take your part—and a very prominent part—in the ceremonies of the coronation as the representatives of the great nations across the seas, and you have come for the purpose of a business conference which we open to-day.

I cannot, I think, over-estimate the importance of such conferences as these. Even if they should lead to nothing absolutely substantial in the way of practical resolutions, yet at the same time I am convinced that they are of great value and a great gain to the whole Empire, inasmuch as they afford an opportunity for a review of the policy of the Empire by the representatives of the great self-governing colonies. It is natural that I should, at this time, recall our previous conference in 1897. I find that of the twelve gentlemen who took part in that most interesting conference only four are with us to-day. One of our then colleagues, Mr. Harry Escombe, has since died. The Empire has been deprived of his services, and all those of us who had the opportunity of making his acquaintance and of appreciating his charming personality, will join in his regret which was so greatly felt in his own colony. But the main changes in our conference result from political vicissitudes, and, above all, from the very welcome federation of the Australian Commonwealth. But although we are lessened in number from that change in composition, I believe that we are all animated by the same spirit, that we all have the same paramount object at heart, namely, if we possibly can, to draw closer the bonds which unite us, and to confirm and establish that Imperial unity upon which the security, and, I think I may add, the very existence of the Empire depends. I say our paramount object is to strengthen the bonds which unite us, and there are only three principal avenues by which we can approach this object. They are: Through our political relations in the first place; secondly, by some kind of commercial union. In the third place, by considering the questions which arise out of Imperial defence. These three great questions were considered at the last conference, and I think it is clear they must form the principal subject of our deliberations on this occasion, and, indeed, of those of any future conferences which may afterwards be held.

Imperial Defence.

As regards Imperial defence, I propose to lay before you for your information, a paper which will show the comparative amount of the ordinary naval and military expenditure of the United Kingdom and of the different self-governing colonies. You will find that in the case of the United Kingdom the cost of our armaments has enormously increased since 1897. That increase is not entirely due to our initiative, but it is forced upon us by the action of



MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Colonial Secretary.

to support it, and whenever you make the request to us, be very sure that we shall hasten gladly to call you to our councils. If you are prepared at any time to take any share, any proportionate share, in the burdens of the Empire, we are prepared to meet you with any proposal for giving to you a corresponding voice in the policy of the Empire. And the object, if I may point out to you, may be achieved in various ways. Suggestions have been made that representation should be given to the colonies in either, or in both, houses of parliament. There is no objection in principle to any such proposal. If it comes to us, it is a proposal which His Majesty's government would certainly feel justified in favorably considering, but I have always felt myself that the most practical form in which we could achieve our object, would be the establishment of the creation of a real council of the Empire, to which all questions of Imperial interest might be referred, and if it were desired to proceed gradually, as probably would be our course—we are all accustomed to the slow ways in which our constitutions have been worked out—if it be desired to proceed gradually, the council might in the first instance be merely an advisory council. It would resemble, in some respects, the advisory council which was established in Australia, and which, although it was not wholly successful, did nevertheless pave the way for the complete federation upon which we now congratulate them. But although that would be a preliminary step, it is clear that the object would not be completely secured until there had been conferred upon such a council executive functions, and perhaps also legislative powers, and it is for you to say, gentlemen, whether you think the ever can be made in this direction.

In the absence of any formal constitution of the Empire, the nearest approach to such a council is to be found in the conference which we open to-day—a conference, a meeting, of the principal representatives of the Motherland and also of the nations which, together with the United Kingdom, constitute the Empire. And I observe upon the paper of subjects which will be distributed to you, and of which notice has been given for consideration at further meetings of the conference, that the Premier of New Zealand, on behalf of that colony, has made a proposal for transforming these hitherto rather casual, and only in connection with special occasions into a periodical meeting. If this were done, or if an Imperial council were established, it is clear that the two subjects which would immediately call for its attention are those which I have already mentioned—of Imperial defence, and of commercial relations. And we invite your special attention to these two subjects on the present occasion.

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Commercial Relations.

I pass on, then, gentlemen, to the second point—the question of commercial relations, and in regard to this I wish to say, what I have already stated in answer to enquiries which I received before the conference, that every question is an open question for full and free discussion. We rule nothing out of order. We do not pretend to bar the consideration of any subject whatever its purport may be, but we do not propose, ourselves, to formulate any proposals in the first instance. We think it is absolutely necessary in a matter of this kind which involves so many considerations of detail, that there should be in the first instance a free interchange of opinion in order that we may not put before you suggestions which perhaps we should find afterwards were altogether out of harmony with your views, but if it appears hereafter desirable, after full discussion, to make proposals, I have no doubt we shall be able to do so.

Reference to this matter, also, I am placing before you which will give you a very full account of the present state of trade between the colonies and the Mother Country, and also a matter which is very important for us to consider, of the condition of trade between the United Kingdom and foreign countries; and, without going into detail, I would say there are two salient facts which appear on the surface of these fuller returns which I shall put before you. The first is this. That if we choose—that is to say, if those whom we represent—those—the Empire might be self-sustaining. It is so wide; its normal estimates involve an expenditure per head of the population of the United Kingdom of 20s. 3d.—20s. 3d. per head per annum.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Is the military and naval together?

The Secretary of State: Military and naval together. In Canada the same items involve an expenditure of only 2s. per head of the population, about one-fifth of that incurred by the United Kingdom. In New South Wales—I have not the figures for the Commonwealth as a whole, but I am giving those as illustrations—and I find that in New South Wales the expenditure is 3s. 5d.; in Victoria, 3s. 2d.; in New Zealand, 3s. 4d.; in the Cape and Natal, I think it is between 2s. and 3s. Now, no one, I think, will pretend that that is a fair distribution of the burdens of Empire, and I hope that you will agree with me that everything which can possibly tend to increase the interchange of products between the different parts of the Empire is the different parts of the Empire—the different parts of the Empire—the reciprocal trade.

circumstances, be immediately remedied, but I think that something may be done—I hope that something will be done—to recognize more effectively than has hitherto been done the obligation of all to contribute to the common weal. In respect to this matter we again owe it to the initiative of the government of New Zealand that proposals have been laid before us for our consideration. I myself intend to circulate papers which bear upon the subject, and which will explain to you the views which are taken by the admiralty and the war office upon these matters, and at subsequent meetings in this conference I shall, with your permission, invite the attendance of representatives of these departments, and I hope at the same time you may see fit to bring with you any ministers or other officials whose advice and assistance you would desire in the consideration of the matter.

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Our first object then, as I say, is free trade within the Empire. We feel confident—we think that it is a matter which demands no evidence or proof, that if such a result were feasible it would enormously increase our inter-imperial trade; that it would hasten the development of our colonies; that it would fill up the spare places in your lands with an active, intelligent and industrious, and, above all, a British population; that it would make the Mother Country entirely independent of foreign food and raw material. But when I speak of free trade it must be understood that I do not mean by that the total abolition of customs duties as between different parts of the Empire. I recognize fully the exigencies of all new countries, and especially of our self-governing colonies. I see that your revenue must always, probably, and certainly for a long while, to come, depend chiefly upon indirect taxation. Even if public opinion were to justify you in levying direct taxation, the cost of collecting it in countries sparsely populated might be so large as to make it impossible. But in my mind, whenever customs duties are levied by excise duties, or whenever they are levied on articles which are not produced at home, the enforcement of such duties is no derogation whatever from the principles of free trade as I understand

it. If, then, even with this limitation, which is a very important one, which would leave it open to all colonies to collect their revenue by customs duties and indirect taxation, even if the proposal were accepted with that limitation, I think it would be impossible to over-estimate the mutual advantage which would be derived from it, the stimulus to our common trade and the binding force of the link which such a trade would certainly create.

But, gentlemen, I am, unfortunately, aware that up to the present time no proposal so far-reaching has come to us from any of the colonies. Three proposals have been made for the consideration of the present conference, also, on the initiative of New Zealand. The first and the most important one, is that a preferential tariff should be arranged in favor of British goods which are now taxable in the respective colonies and in the United Kingdom. And although no proposal comes to us from Canada, I am, of course, aware that similar questions have been recently specially discussed very actively and very intelligently in the Dominion, and that a strong opinion prevails there that the time is ripe for something of this kind. And, therefore, with your permission, I would propose to examine this proposition, not in details, but so far as its general principles are concerned. In 1897 I would remind you that the premiers then unanimously undertook to consult with their colleagues, and to consider whether a preference might not be given on their customs tariff for goods imported from the United Kingdom. This was a proposal without any reciprocal obligation. It was regarded by the premiers at that time as a proposal which might be made in consideration of the fact that the United Kingdom was the largest and the best and the most open market in the world for all the products of the colonies. But nothing whatever has come of the resolution up to the present time. No step has been taken to give any effect to it. That, I think, is due partly to circumstances which we could not have anticipated, partly, indeed, to the federation of Australia, partly also to the existence of the war, but it is a question which, no doubt, may now be taken up with a greater hope of something coming from it.

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Now, the preference which was given in 1897 has checked the decline, but there is very little increase. Practically the checking of that decline is the whole result which we can recognize as having followed the generous intentions of the Canadian government. Foreign produce at the present time in Canada has still a lower average tariff than British produce, no doubt due to the fact that the foreign produce is, as I have said, as a rule, of a character upon which lower duties are ordinarily levied; but the result is that while foreign imports have largely increased the British imports have largely decreased. But now I want to point out another thing which I think will be of great importance, and which I am sure the government of Canada must have taken into their serious consideration. What return has been made to them by the foreigner for the advantage which the foreigner has derived from their tariff? The exports from Canada to foreigners have decreased 40 per cent, while the exports from foreigners to Canada have, as I have said, largely increased. On the other hand, in spite of the tariff, in spite of everything in the natural course of trade and communication, the exports to the United Kingdom have increased 36 per cent, in 15 years and the net result, which I desire to impress upon you, is that in spite of the preference which Canada has given us, their tariff has pressed, and still presses, with the greatest severity

the privileges and advantages of Empire. We see now that all other nations are also aiming to the teeth. I want you to consider for a moment what is the present position of the smaller nations with whom in population you may more closely compare yourselves. What is the position of such nations in Europe as Greece, the Balkan States, or Holland, or the South American Republics? Why, gentlemen, they are absolutely independent nations, accordingly they have to bear burdens for their military or naval defences, or for both, as the case may be, to which you have no proportion whatever. I point out to you, therefore, that in the clash of nations you have hitherto derived great advantage, even from a purely material standpoint, from being a part of a great Empire. But the privileges which we enjoy involve corresponding obligations. The responsibilities must be reciprocal. It must be shared in common, and I do not think that any empire may be said to be on a sure foundation which is not based upon recognized community of sacrifices. Gentlemen, I have, perhaps, in some of my remarks, gone a little beyond my province, but I rely upon your kindness to excuse it. I thought it desirable in opening this conference that some observations of a general character should be put before you, in order that you might see, as it were, into the minds of the Imperial government. I do not know how far you will be prepared to proceed to-day with our deliberations. I imagine, at all events, you will reserve all discussion in detail to a subsequent period, and I shall be much obliged, if that is the case, if you would arrange with me what dates and what hours would be most convenient to you for our meetings, and any other matters connected with the conduct of the conference which you would desire to bring forward.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

(The Times.)

The summary of resolutions and results, which in some cases would properly be regarded as by far the most important portion of the document, may perhaps strike the reader as somewhat meagre and inconclusive. But we have to remember that the conference was in the nature of a preliminary interchange of views upon novel subjects; that the subjects themselves are of a very difficult and complicated nature; that no real advance can be made except through the education of public opinion in communities living under dissimilar conditions; and that those who took part in the discussion had no powers to formulate concrete proposals. If these things be duly borne in mind it will be seen that definite agreements on practical measures were not to be looked for; that the resolutions and results show a satisfactory unanimity upon general principles; and that the chief value of the discussion is to be sought in its educative influence, primarily upon those directly concerned, and, secondarily, upon the communities they represent. We may note generally a disposition to recognize more fully than before the duty of the colonies to contribute to the defences of the Empire. On the commercial side there is a general agreement as to the desirability of free trade within the Empire, coupled, of course, with full recognition of the fact that we must be content for a long time to come with such approximation to that ideal as circumstances will permit. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out with admirable lucidity the weight of the burden of Imperial defence that lies upon the Mother Country, a burden which would be enormously lightened were we concerned only with our defence and the defence of our own trading interests. The whole trade of the Empire, much of it contributing not a penny to the wealth of this country, rests upon the Imperial navy. Naval and military preparations cost the United Kingdom at the rate of 25s. 3d. per head per annum. In Canada the corresponding burden is 2s. per head; in New South Wales 3s. 5d.; in Victoria 3s. 3d.; in New Zealand 3s. 4d. It cannot be contended that this is a fair distribution of a common burden. Mr. Chamberlain asked our independent and self-governing colonies, owing their secure independence to the Imperial navy, to consider the burden imposed upon small nations like themselves who have to maintain their own independence. It is a very heavy one in all cases, certainly heavier than would be laid upon any component part of the British Empire, even were contributions per head made uniform throughout. Mr. Chamberlain fully recognizes the immense advantage that would accrue to all, were it possible to make the Empire self-supporting. It has the capacity to become so, since there is hardly any necessary even luxury which cannot be produced somewhere under the British flag. But it has to be admitted that in some of our colonies the development of resources does not proceed with the rapidity that might be desired. That development is undoubtedly hampered by fiscal arrangements very little calculated to encourage expansion; and until measures are found to modify these in the direction of greater freedom of trade, there is little chance of the intra-Imperial market growing to anything like the extent abstractly possible. An appendix dealing with our Canadian trade illustrates in rather a curious way how little may result even from liberal preferential treatment when the general fiscal arrangements are highly protective. Notwithstanding a preference of 33-1/3 per cent. on British goods, the ad valorem burden upon our exports to Canada is actually higher than the ad valorem burden borne by general trade with other countries sending goods into Canada. Taken as a whole, our exports to Canada pay 18 per cent. ad valorem in spite of preference; while American goods pay, on the whole, only 12 per cent., and the burden upon all Canadian imports taken together is 16 per cent.

A Liberal Imperialist View.

(Daily Chronicle.)

Mr. Chamberlain's appeal to the colonies to take upon themselves a larger proportion of the cost of Imperial defence—a proportion which Mr. Chamberlain seemed to think ought to bear a relation to the comparative wealth of the colonies and United Kingdom—was backed by the secretary of state for war and the first lord of admiralty. The colonial premier did not see their way to comply with the demands made upon them. For one thing, they probably did not feel

much confidence in the ability of the war office to direct the efforts which the countries they represented were called upon to make. With the exception of Cape Colony and Natal, none of the colonies were prepared to raise a special body of troops earmarked for purposes of Imperial defence, and placed under the control of the war office. They felt that such a scheme would hamper them in the endeavor to improve their organization and develop their resources for home defence. They were prepared to organize the departmental staffs, and equipment required for the mobilization of a field force, but they claimed the right to determine for themselves how and to what extent they should render assistance.

Mr. Chamberlain's idea of self-supporting, commercially self-contained Empire has created a good deal of anxiety as to its possible development. It has not been crowned with success so far as the project of Free Trade within the Empire is concerned. The fiscal difficulties of the colonies, which rely upon customs for the greater part of their revenue, presented an insuperable obstacle. At the same time, it has encouraged dangerous hopes and aspirations. These hopes have been displayed in the revenue of Canada for a preferential treatment of her food-stuffs, and in the resolution in which the prime ministers of the other colonies have concurred, urging "on His Majesty's government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed." The same aspirations appear in another form in the resolution that it is desirable that the attention of the government of the colonies and the United Kingdom should be called to the advisability of penalizing foreign countries in the trans-shipment trade between the Mother Country and its colonies and possessions, and between one colony or possession and another, if those countries confine the corresponding trade to ships of their own nationality. It is a very serious error in statesmanship to excite hopes which cannot possibly be fulfilled. And the open or veiled protection which Mr. Chamberlain has given the colonies a colorable pretext for anticipating would never be submitted to by this country.

"Shires of Greater Britain."

(St. James's Gazette, Conservative.)

The speech in which Mr. Chamberlain opened the proceedings placed before the assembled "barons and councillors" a plain issue. We are not playing at federation, he said in effect; we do not want your aid. "The weary Titan staggers under the too vast orb of his fate. We have borne the burden for many years. We think it time our children should assist us to support it." Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a speech quoted by the Colonial Secretary, laid down the condition on which the colonies would be prepared to render that assistance. "If you want our aid call us to your councils," he said. Therefore, the first resolution of the conference established the Witenagemote of the Empire. Not in its final form, of course, but just as its Saxon forerunner developed from folk-mote and shire-mote by calling their wise men to take counsel with the King, so the free parliaments of the Empire will once in four years send their premiers to take counsel with the constitutional representative of His Majesty. As the parliament of Britain grew from the one, so will the parliament of the Empire grow from each other. We like the fine expansive view which regards Canada and Australia as shires of Greater Britain.

The idea, indeed, cannot be pressed too far without running up against the national sentiment of the various colonies, which we are as anxious as they are to foster. It is more distinctive to be a man of Canada than a man of Kent, that we do not deny; though it is not more distinctive than it is in the days of the Hephata to be a Merician or a man of Wessex; hence, indeed, for the Mericians and men of Wessex differed in race. But the conception of the colonies as shires of the Empire aids us, at any rate, in one matter of greatest importance. Tariffs between the states of the Empire thus take the nature of the most hateful form of impost, the octroi, or any modification of them by way of preferential treatment should win the support of the sturdiest Cobdenite. While the states of the Empire have their separate exchequers—and that will be, we take it, as long as the Empire exists—it will obviously be necessary that customs duties should be maintained for revenue purposes, and the more goods they take from them and they from us, the less possible will it be to abolish them entirely between the Mother Country and her daughter states. The proposals to which the colonial premiers are to make to their respective parliaments on the question of tariffs are, however, a notable step forward. The principle of preferential treatment is accepted by all, though Australia makes no definite proposal, and the amount offered by other colonies is very small. Canada, New Zealand and New South Wales go so far as to undertake to raise their duties against the foreigner. As a return, the Mother Country undertakes to consider the exemption of the colonies in the imposition of future taxation and to give them preferential treatment in the issue of all government contracts. True to the genius of the race; also, arrangements have been entered into whereby we may "drive the road and bridge the ford" by provision for the Imperial ownership of telegraphic cables, by cheap postage of newspapers and periodicals, and by a revision of mail contracts securing cheap freights for British goods. Most important, too, is the resolution which determines to regard trade between Great Britain and the colonies as coastwise trade, and to close in to ships of those nations whose corresponding trade is confined to ships of their own flag.

"An Insult" to the Colonies.

(London Star, Radical.)

Mr. Chamberlain, after an astute delay designed to conceal the serious nature of his rebuff, has issued a Bluebook dealing with the great Colonial Conference. He is very generous in respect to his own speech. Like his speech at the Birmingham conference, it is reported in full. But the speeches of the dissenting colonial premiers are suppressed, like the speeches of Liberal Unions of Birmingham. The orators of those twine of genius, Mr. Brodrick and Lord Sel-

borne, is preserved for posterity, but the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Edmund Barton and their colleagues are cruelly cut into the waters of Letha. We are merely told that "the discussion revealed considerable difference of opinion amongst the members," and this wretched summary of their objections is given.

To establish a special force, set apart for general Imperial service, and practically under the absolute control of the Imperial government, was objectionable in principle as derogating from the powers of self-government enjoyed by them, and would be calculated to impede the general improvement in training and organization of their defence forces, and, consequently, their ability to render effective help, if it should be required.

Now, we hold that this suppression of free colonial opinion is an insult to Canada and Australia. Perhaps the omission may be repaired from the other side.

Conference Not a Failure.

(The Standard, Conservative.)

There was undoubtedly, in some quarters, a feeling of disappointment at what was supposed to be the scanty results of this Imperial convention. The representatives of the Mother Country and those of the self-governing colonies had assembled at Downing street in an atmosphere of buoyant and sanguine anticipation. The South African war had just been concluded, and the coronation of the King was believed to be close at hand. It was not unreasonably hoped that striking and far-reaching results would immediately ensue on the dissolution of the ministers of the Empire held under such favorable auspices. Mr. Chamberlain's eloquent opening address to the delegates may have done something to encourage such expectations. Though he was careful to point out that any movement for closer organic union must originate with the colonies themselves, he invited the statesmen who were our guests to formulate proposals for strengthening the political, as well as the commercial and military, ties between the constituent portions of the Empire. "In my opinion," said Mr. Chamberlain, "the political federation of the Empire is within the limits of possibility," and, though the substantive proposal for what is called a sovereign was not mentioned, the Colonial Secretary pressed strongly upon his hearers the advisability of considering the free interchange of commodities. On Imperial defence, too, a comprehensive scheme was foreshadowed. In all this there is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain was correctly interpreting the sentiment of his countrymen, who were prepared to go far in the direction of joining hands for all purposes with the people of the daughterlands. The brief report of the resolutions of congress seemed rather a chilling sequel to these inspiring preliminaries. The question of political relations was not discussed, though it was decided that the colonial conference should be held regularly at triennial intervals. On Imperial defence some acceptable offers were made by the colonies, but no general and systematic scheme, such as had been suggested by the war office and the admiralty, was adopted. The treatment of the tariff question, again, stopped far short of inter-Imperial free trade, though several of the colonies are prepared to grant substantial concessions to the commerce of the United Kingdom. It would, however, be an error to suppose that the conference was a failure, even though the more ambitious propositions suggested were rejected or postponed. On the contrary, the discussions were in many cases of extreme value, and there is no doubt that much has been done to place our Imperial policy on a stronger and more businesslike footing.

Imperialism or Protection.

(Morning Leader, Radical.)

So far as the practical results of the late colonial conference are concerned, the Blue Book adds nothing to what we already know. But there is still enough in what he is permitted to see of the mountains in labor to interest the man who concerns himself either with the Imperial or the domestic point of view. Imperial federation was dismissed as "within the limits of possibility," with the proviso that the demand must come from the colonies. Imperial defence, which was Mr. Chamberlain's second head, tempted him to an interesting comparison, showing that while the cost of her land and sea forces to the United Kingdom per head of population yearly is nearly thirty shillings, that of happy Canada is only two. Mr. Chamberlain frankly said he thought this inadequate. No doubt the taxpayer will be inclined to agree with him, and to think the further contributions promised but a slight relief. But to abolish them completely would mean that the sixty millions we spend annually on national defence has been enormously increased by an aggressive foreign policy. In spite, too, of an appeal from Mr. Brodrick they politely declined the opportunity of having their military resources administered by the war office, an independent one of that honorable and venerable Old Man of the Sea for which the poor Sindh at home may well envy them.

But it was naturally on the subject of commercial relations that Mr. Chamberlain has his most practical observations to make. The more closely one looks at them the more one is inclined to bless the apparent fit of impatience in which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach pledged the government to have no dealings with a customs union and the less one fancies that it was a boon which he evoked from the colonial secretary. As it was, he had to tell the premiers frankly that in this country free trade was our primary financial principle. But when, in reply to Canada's claim for the exemption of the food products, he mentioned that not only would such a course be an "important departure" on our side, but that it would also, in any case, necessitate the offer, on Canada's side, of further and much more solid "material tariff concessions" than she has yet made, one is glad that the principle does not depend for its vindication on Mr. Chamberlain alone. This, in fact, is simply the highest wisdom which is characteristic of the new diplomacy and its kindred arts. It is unfortunately apparent in the resolutions. The first paragraph says that preferential trade within the Empire would be nice. The second that general free trade is impossible. Ergo, fair trade is the alternative. This is put discreetly by an expression of opinion that the colonies should give us preferential treatment. But the cloven hoof peeps out

in the suggestion that the United Kingdom should return the compliment by giving the colonies an exemption or reduction from duties imposed "now or hereafter." That is a point on which a little plain-speaking from Mr. Chamberlain would have been invaluable. Instead of that we get a series of calculations based on Canadian trade in 1896, before the preferential concessions were made to Great Britain, and in 1901. But in Canada there is no lack of plain speaking. In sending his resignation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Tarte, the late minister of public works, explained that, in his opinion, "the interests of the Canadian people make it our duty to revise, without delay, the tariff of 1897, with the view of giving a more adequate protection to our industries, to our farming community, to our workmen."

Colonial Federation.

The Sydney correspondent of the London Leader writes: One of the incidents of the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth has been the bringing to the front of a number of South Seas problems. Next to the New Hebrides trouble, the future of the Fiji Islands is about the most pressing of these, for the difficulty resolves itself into the definite question whether there are to be rival federations of British nationality in the Southern Pacific. The question has arisen out of the aloofness of New Zealand from the Commonwealth. A year or two ago the marvellous Mr. Seddon, the premier of that colony, undertook a cruise round the Pacific islands in search of health. But he combined business with pleasure to much purpose, and one of the immediate results of his trip was the annexation of the Cook and other archipelagos, and their incorporation with New Zealand. This, of itself, was not unimportant; but Mr. Seddon had something bigger in view. Proceeding to Fiji with much



SIR EDMUND BARTON,
Premier of Australia.

pomp and ceremony in the government yacht, he interviewed white settlers and native chiefs, before whom he spread a dazzling picture of the advantages which he urged they would gain by federating with New Zealand.

A Governor's Attitude.

Apparently some were persuaded, for since then there has been a movement in the group in the direction of Mr. Seddon's views. This was stimulated, rather than checked, by the Draconian action of Sir George O'Brien, who was the governor of the islands at the time. Sir George was of opinion that, for the present at any rate, the continuation of the existing Crown colony system was desirable, and he therefore set himself resolutely against the movement. One of the first steps was the passing by the Legislative Council of Fiji of an ordinance proscribing political agitation. This council, it should be explained, consists of six official members and six unofficial, nominated by the crown, and presided over by the governor. The ordinance, however, was of short duration. Mr. Chamberlain had his attention directed to it by a question in the House of Commons, and on his instructions, it was repealed.

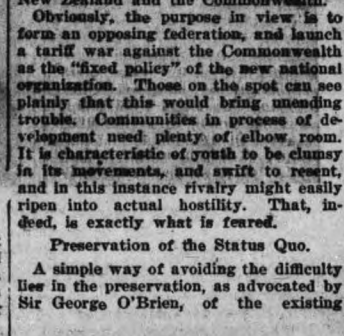
Prosperous Fiji.

Meanwhile the Governor of the Australian Commonwealth had taken tardy alarm, and the matter was no longer merely one as between New Zealand and Fiji. Larger interests were involved, and the consequence was that of a sudden the group became of some importance. Lately New Zealand had, as already set forth, absorbed several groups, and it was to absorb Fiji in like manner a second federation in the south seas would be well on the way to formation. So Sir E. Barton protested to Mr. Chamberlain, and his position was fortified by the fact that there was a large party in Fiji in favor of incorporation with Australia rather than with New Zealand—that is to say, if there

This tariff of which Mr. Tarte meditates the disappearance is precisely the artificial structure of preferential duties to which Mr. Chamberlain referred. It has been a double failure. It has done Canada harm. It has done no good. For ourselves we would base our objection on even broader lines. Even if such a result were possible, which it is not, we do not believe that for our present world-trade to become "inter-Imperial" trade would be pure gain either for us or the colonies. Trade is life and thought, as well as ledgers. But to meet him on his own ground, Mr. Chamberlain says—though we are wedded to free trade—that no empire rests upon sure foundations which is not based upon "recognized community of sacrifices." But will any empire rest safely on sacrifices made on one side only?

New Zealand's "Fixed Policy." But this is by the way. The real point is whether the Imperial government means to countenance the ambition of Mr. Seddon and his ministers, and to permit the establishment of rival federations side by side in the Pacific. For that, admittedly, is what it amounts to, and in this connection Sir Joseph Ward, the acting premier of New Zealand, during Mr. Seddon's recent sojourn through South Africa and other parts of the British dominions, spoke frankly the other day at Auckland. "New Guinea," he said, "is the only island in the Pacific which falls under the natural control of the Commonwealth. Of the others New Zealand must be the central and controlling power. Once she is in the latter position, the fixed policy of New Zealand will be so strengthened that she will be able to decide her own terms with regard to a tariff between New Zealand and the Commonwealth. Obviously, the purpose in view is to form an opposing federation, and launch a tariff war against the Commonwealth as the 'fixed policy' of the new national organization. Those on the spot can see plainly that this would bring menacing trouble. Communities in process of development need plenty of elbow room. It is characteristic of youth to be clumsy in its movements, and swift to resent, and in this instance rivalry might easily ripen into actual hostility. That, indeed, is exactly what is feared."

Preservation of the Status Quo. A simple way of avoiding the difficulty lies in the preservation, as advocated by Sir George O'Brien, of the existing crown colony system. The system is working well, and those most concerned are perfectly satisfied. For the time being, at least, the maintenance of the status quo would remove the menace of hostile federations, and it would suit Australia, which is not anxious at present to assume the administration of the group. But, although the way is so simple, it seems by no means certain at this distance that Mr. Chamberlain will find it. He looks to be in some perplexity—and, according to Mr. Seddon's own reports to the New Zealand government, he has succeeded in impressing the Colonial Secretary. If this is so there will be an abundance of trouble for Mr. Chamberlain's successors in office, and presumably for the Empire at large. To Australia the consequences would be certainly disastrous.



HON. RICHARD SEDDON,
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OPTICAL SPECIALIST. 106 Government St.
NEAR YATES

TENDERS.
Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Debenatures," will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 1st day of December next, at 4 p. m., for debentures to the amount of \$50,000, of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, to be issued under authority of the "Government Street Paving Local Improvement By-Law." The said debentures will bear date the 15th day of November, 1902, and become due, same date, 1912. They will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at the office of the City Treasurer, Victoria, B. C., on the 15th day of May and the 15th day of November respectively. Nine debentures will be for \$1,000 each, and one for \$500.00. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
WILLINGTON J. DOWLER, G. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., Nov. 19th, 1902.

Municipal Election, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that in order to qualify as voters at the forthcoming municipal election, either as license holders or householders, such persons are required, during the month of December, to make and subscribe before a Supreme or County Court Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, the statutory declaration provided by the "Municipal Elections Act." This declaration may be made before Mr. W. W. Northcott, City Assessor, who is a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Victoria, at his office, City Hall, Assessed real estate owners are not required to make this declaration.
WILLINGTON J. DOWLER, G. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 20th, 1902.

ESTATE OF CHARLES TODD, DECEASED.
Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the estate of Charles Todd, deceased, late of Metlakatla, British Columbia, Indian agent, are required to send particulars of such claim to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of January, 1903, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice.
Dated this 30th day of October, 1902.
VICTORIA, B. C., SOLICITORS FOR THE EXECUTRIX, ISABELLA MARIA INGRAM TODD.
A. T. WATT.

The Biter Bit: A Society Story.

Sir Humphrey and Lady Verschoyle sat at breakfast in their house in Portland Place. He was occupying himself, between his sips of coffee and mouthfuls of broiled kidney, with the leading articles in the Times; she was opening and glancing through the numerous letters which lay in a heap beside her plate.

She was a lovely woman still, although to those who had known her for a long time it was evident that art was called in now to hide the ravages that time will make in the most beautiful of countenances; but at night, and in favorable conditions of light and becoming apparel, her face had still the look of infantine fairness that had fascinated so many, and which was, in her own opinion, by far the most valuable of her many possessions.

"Of course you will ask Vere Bromley for the Hunt Ball?" she said suddenly, more as a statement than as an inquiry.

Her husband read on for a moment with irritating indifference, then, pushing his paper aside, "No, no," he answered laconically.

"No use," she repeated. "What do you mean, Humphrey? He was with us last year, and the year before!"

He laughed, and perhaps there was a soubçon of malice favoring the mirth. "My dear, the Latchfords have taken a house near Staplemere for the week!"

There was a slight pause, and Lady Verschoyle flushed angrily. "What difference will that make? Of course, he will come to us!"

"I don't agree with you," Sir Humphrey said, and left the room, with the intimation that he would not be at home for lunch.

Gathering up her letters, Lady Verschoyle retired to her boudoir, and pondered deeply.

Her husband's remarks, terse and brief as they had been, had not been altogether agreeable to her. For she was jealous, very jealous of Lady Latchford, who, though not half as lovely, was several years younger than herself, and who, report said, had deliberately endeavored to ensnare Vere Bromley, a rich and unmarried man, whom a certain proportion of the fair women of the town coveted, but who at present appeared too much occupied to think of matrimony.

Mr. Bromley was not, in fact, a man of very distinguished origin, but Eton and Oxford had supplied all that was necessary in the way of manly and athletic accomplishments, and his looks, and a rich jamaican grandfather had bequeathed that most necessary commodity in these days, a million of money.

Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at if Vere Bromley, at twenty-eight years of age, was a trifle spoiled, and inclined to believe he would pick and choose among the fair women who were always ready to listen, and (some of them) rather too quick to respond to his flattering speeches.

For over two years he had been as Lady Verschoyle's shadow, or it would be more correct to say, one of them, for she was by no means a person of only one idea, though she was clever enough to make each admirer imagine that the others holed her for extinction.

But of late rumors had coupled his name with that of Lady Latchford, and nothing in the world could have annoyed Lady Verschoyle more.

In half an hour from the time Sir Humphrey had taken his departure she had written and dispatched the following note to the Bachelors' Club, and it was significant of the terms which existed between her and her correspondent that the conventional commencement was omitted.

"Portland Place, May 3rd.
"Humphrey has made up his party for the Staplemere Hunt Ball, and, of course, it includes you. I hope we shall have as good a time as last year. Have you forgotten?"

Mr. Bromley was having a late breakfast at his club when the note was handed to him. If there was subtle flattery in the query at the close, he did not look over pleased at it; in fact, a frown crossed his brow, and he muttered something below his breath which sounded like a strong expletive.

He sent for a telegraph form, and wrote his reply at once: "No sorry. Cannot manage the ball this year—Bromley"; and desired that it might be sent off without delay.

Tea-time found him in a small but exquisitely furnished room in a house in Grosvenor Gardens, where Lady Latchford dispensed the cheerful beverage to her most intimate friends. She was tall, dark, and striking in appearance, with a graceful figure and plenty of animation, and she could amuse and interest the opposite sex, the most valuable characteristic a woman can own in their sight.

She, too, was full of the coming Staplemere week. "We shall be rather a small party," she told him, "for the house is not a big one, but it was the best we could get. Of course Latchford was late in seeing about it; some new mechanical toy appeared in the shops just when he ought to have done so. The Chattertons are coming, and Lady Eunice Oram, and General Snowe, and his pretty daughter, Kathleen, so you will be able to flirt with her."

He looked straight into her eyes for a moment, then hers fell, and she laughed nervously.

"Well, why not? She is awfully pretty," she said.

"She is," he answered shortly, "but you know very well."

There was a pause, and then he went on: "The Verschoyles expected me to join them for the ball and the lawn meet, and all the rest of it."

"But you won't, will you?" And her voice and eyes were full of eager pleading. "Oh! I could never forgive you if you did. I shouldn't enjoy it a bit without you. Promise you will come to us—to me!" The last two words in a whisper.

He caught her hand, and held it fast. "Yes, I will come for you," he said, and then he moved quickly from her side, as the door opened and the owner of the house entered the room.

Lord Latchford was a tall, loose-limbed man of thirty, who would have been good-looking had his countenance not been devoid of anything like intellect. His heavy-lidded eyes stared with vacant

fascination at his wife and Vere Bromley, to whom he nodded a greeting; then he sat down stolidly in a low chair, asked for a cup of tea, and, pulling something out of his pocket, devoted himself to it in complete silence.

"Good gracious! Another of those horrible puzzles!" Lady Latchford exclaimed, surveying the object with scorn. "How you can spend your time and money on such rubbish I cannot imagine!"

"This was only sixpence. I got it in Oxford street," he answered placidly. "It is charming. Look! You have to shake these little white beads into their proper place in the lady's tiara. I did it once, but it is awfully hard."

Lady Latchford turned her back to him, and addressed herself to her guest. "So you don't fancy making love to Miss Snowe? Perhaps Lady Eunice may suit you better. She is rather mature, but some people say that is what you prefer, you know."

He rose to go. "Do they?" he said, inquiring. "Yes, you know better. Leave Lady Eunice to General Snowe, please. They are a well-matched pair. I suppose I shall meet you at Mrs. Bateson's dance by and by?" and, nodding to Lord Latchford, he departed.

Lady Latchford was about to leave the room a moment later, when her husband spoke, and his remark was so utterly unkind, she would have expected that she should have stared at him in amazement.

"I don't intend to have Bromley at Staplemere."

"What are you talking about?" she asked.

"That's just it," he replied, somewhat irrelevantly as it seemed. "It's other people who talk, and they say you and he are too thick!"

"How dare you say such things, or even listen to them?"

"Well! I am not going to have him down there with us," he reiterated sullenly. "If there is any question of it I will throw up the agreement, and go off yachting."

Lady Latchford swept from the room in perfect fury. Never had she been so insulted, and she was determined to retaliate. What could have made him do it now? And what was she to do? She was resolved she would give up neither Staplemere nor Vere Bromley—but if Latchford was going to be disagreeable...

Oh! she thought bitterly, she had paid dearly, dearly for her determination to marry the richest man of the season, six years ago, before she was one-and-twenty.

She had always been half a fool, and yet she had thought it worth while to captivate him for the sake of being a countess, for his magnificent place in North Wales, his great Northumbrian castle, and his huge moor in Scotland.

She had tied herself for life to a man who had no occupation, no pursuits, and no yachting, which she loathed, and fishing, which interested her not at all—who never opened a book, whose mania was those detestable puzzles, and who even produced from his travelling bag an asinine thing called "Pigs in Clover" before their honeymoon was an hour old.

If she had only waited, had only met Vere Bromley first! Except the title, he could have given her everything that she had obtained at so heavy a price, and—she loved him.

"It will blow over," Bromley said that night, when they met at a ball and she told him exactly what had passed.

"Buy him a new toy—a drum or a box of bricks," he added contemptuously, "and he will forget what he heard so insolent and say about us."

But in his own mind he thought, "It's a case of between two stools with me! I'm bound to offend one of these women. It shall not be Enid Latchford, at any rate; and as for that fool of a husband of hers, I don't believe he would notice anything if I kissed her before his eyes."

Perhaps anger made Lady Latchford reckless; it is certain that she allowed her intimacy with Bromley to be very much in evidence during the days that ensued. And when an opportunity occurred of flaunting her triumph in the face of her rival, she could not relinquish it for the sake of caution.

She was waiting one night for her carriage in the vestibule of the opera house; Lady Eunice Oram was with her, and Vere Bromley was in attendance. Just as he caught the eye of the Latchford's footman, signalling that the brougham was coming up, Enid became aware that Lady Verschoyle was at her elbow.

"I have been telling Lady Eunice you are coming to us for the Staplemere Hunt Ball, Vere," she said, raising her voice. "We shall be such a jolly party. Oh! is that the carriage? and a minute later she had driven away."

Turning to look for a hansom, Bromley found himself face to face with Lady Verschoyle.

"Is that true?" she asked, "that you are going to her, when—when you refused my invitation?"

Looking very uncomfortable, and feeling more so, he murmured something about it being a prior engagement.

"We shall see!" she remarked frigidly, and swept past him.

"These women are the very devil," Bromley thought savagely, but Enid Latchford being his last love, after the manner of his sex, he was not weighed down by any burden of consideration for the one who had previously ensnared him.

"I will do it. I will separate them," Lady Verschoyle vowed, consumed by jealousy and rendered more furious still by Sir Humphrey's constant jests on the subject. Sir Humphrey, indeed, was distinctly amused; he knew exactly what were his wife's feelings, and though he had long ceased to care whether she was faithful to him at heart or not, as long as she avoided open scandal, he had suffered sufficiently in the past, from her numerous flirtations, to be gratified at the punishment which had overtaken her now.

Matters went on uncertainly for some days before the storm burst.

Lady Latchford returned home very late one evening from a supper party after the play, with Bromley as her escort, and persuaded him, against his better judgment, to come in.

"Latchford won't be home yet; come and talk to me for ten minutes," she begged, and he followed her into the little boudoir and shut the door.

She was looking unusually handsome, in a pale pink gown which suited her coloring, with diamonds in her dark hair and on her neck, and, as she flung aside her cloak and turned towards him with a smile, Bromley, losing his head, caught her in his arms and kissed her.

"End, darling. You love me! How much longer is this to last?" he exclaimed.

She let her cheek rest on his shoulder; she laid one white arm round his neck.

"What—what do you mean?" she whispered.

"Come away with me. We love each other," he said, with a fervor born partly of passion, but assisted, it must be owned, by the champagne he had imbibed. "And—directly it is possible we will marry."

He broke off, and put her hastily from him, and, as she raised her eyes in astonishment, they fell on her husband, who was evidently beside himself. His face blazed with an anger which, for the moment, had driven all the foolish weakness out of it, and left an expression terrible to behold.

"Get out of my sight, you scoundrel!" he cried, addressing Bromley. "Go out of this before I kill you! I—I swear I will kill you if you stay another second!"

He was so evidently beside himself that argument was useless, and feeling as he used to feel as a schoolboy when he had gone through an unpleasant scene minutes with the headmaster, Bromley walked out of the room and house.

Then Lord Latchford, unless the vials of his wrath on his wife's head, until, stunned and bewildered, she made her escape to her own room and locked the door.

She strove to collect her thoughts during the hours that followed, and to recall what had passed—how much he had heard, what he had seen. Surely, surely, he would not carry out his threat, and file his petition for a divorce! She shivered—it was such a ugly word. True, she loved Bromley and detested her husband; but still, to be freed from the latter in such a way! . . . And there was the little innocent daughter—the baby girl of four, away in Wales! She had never been a devoted mother, but now it seemed horrible to her that she must be ever separated from her child, who would be taught as she grew up that her mother was—Ah! she covered her eyes and groaned at the thought!

The Verschoyles were giving a small dinner party some months later, and the topic of conversation was the Latchford divorce case, settled that day.

"He would hardly have gone so far if he had not been urged on by a series of anonymous letters," said a certain Colonel McBride, a regular club gossip.

"The man himself is such a fool, he'd have let things slide, but his correspondent kept him up to the mark, and, as usual, there were servants to supply evidence enough."

Involuntarily Lady Verschoyle raised her eyes, and met those of her husband. She pushed back her chair.

"It is an unpleasant subject," she said with scorn. "Let us adjourn to the drawing-room"—with a gesture towards the lady by Sir Humphrey's side—and if you want to play bridge you had better follow us about."

Curiously enough, the following day, she met Vere Bromley face to face in Sloane street. He would have passed her, but she stopped deliberately and spoke to him.

"I wanted to see you, to ask what you are doing with yourself," she said, as if nothing unusual had occurred since their last meeting, and she turned down a quiet side street as she spoke, compelling him to accompany her.

"I am going abroad to-night," he said shortly.

"Abroad! Why? Where?"

"I am going to India for a few months," he said, "after that, I don't know—wherever my wife chooses."

"Your wife! You are going to marry her, then?" she said, turning very white.

"Certainly I am, as soon as the law permits—if by her you mean Enid Latchford," he replied icily.

"Have you thought well? We are old friends. You must let me say this, Vere, have you considered—"

He interrupted her.

"It requires no consideration whatever. I wish for nothing better than to make her, the woman I love, my wife. But since, as you say, we were once friends, perhaps you will allow me to ask you one favor, as we are not likely to meet again. If you should ever happen to come across the woman who fired those anonymous letters so persistently at Latchford, will you be so kind as to thank her most earnestly from me? Without them, it is certain he would not have sued for his divorce, and I should not have gained my heart's desire."

And as he raised his hat and left her, Lady Verschoyle retraced her steps to the shop where she had left her victoria, a sadder and a wiser woman—Carlotta Camoens.

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PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.—The Gifford press, on which the Daily Times was printed for several years. The bed is 22 1/2 inches, and in every respect the press is in first-class condition. It is set for 20, will be sold for 3000 cash. Apply to Manager, Times Office.



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Secretary-Treasurer, A. St. G. Flint.
Auditors:
F. Elworthy, J. B. Church.
NOTE.—Subscriptions are due and payable on Wednesday, 27th November, 1902, and every Wednesday following, at the Society's office, 15 Troncon Avenue, A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.

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Samples and specification may be seen at the City Assessor's office.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., Nov. 25th, 1902.

Corporation of the